

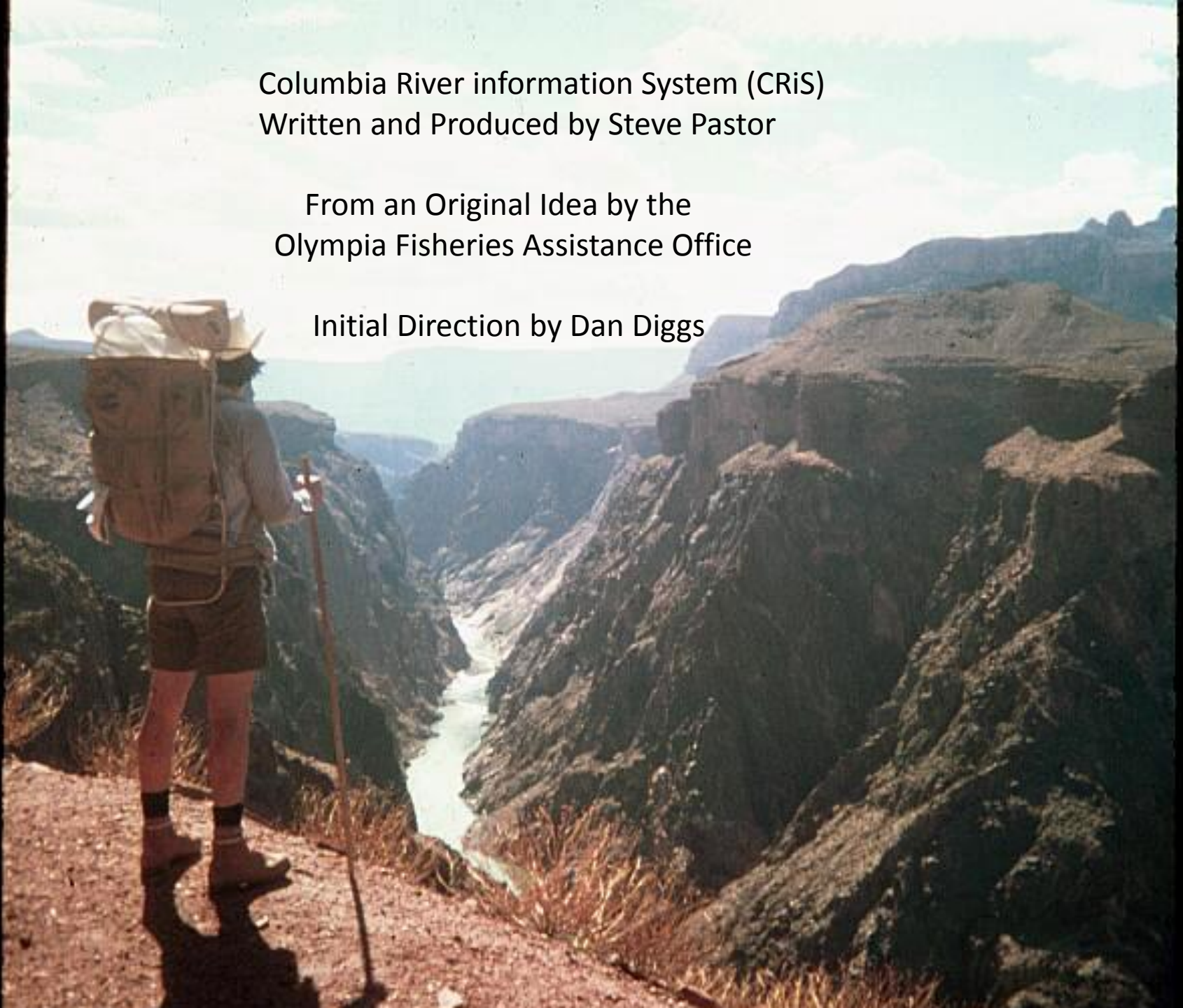
**National Fish Hatchery Observations:
Variation and Trends in Age Composition and Length
at Return for spring Chinook, tule fall Chinook, up-
river bright fall Chinook, coho, and steelhead**



Columbia River information System (CRiS)
Written and Produced by Steve Pastor

From an Original Idea by the
Olympia Fisheries Assistance Office

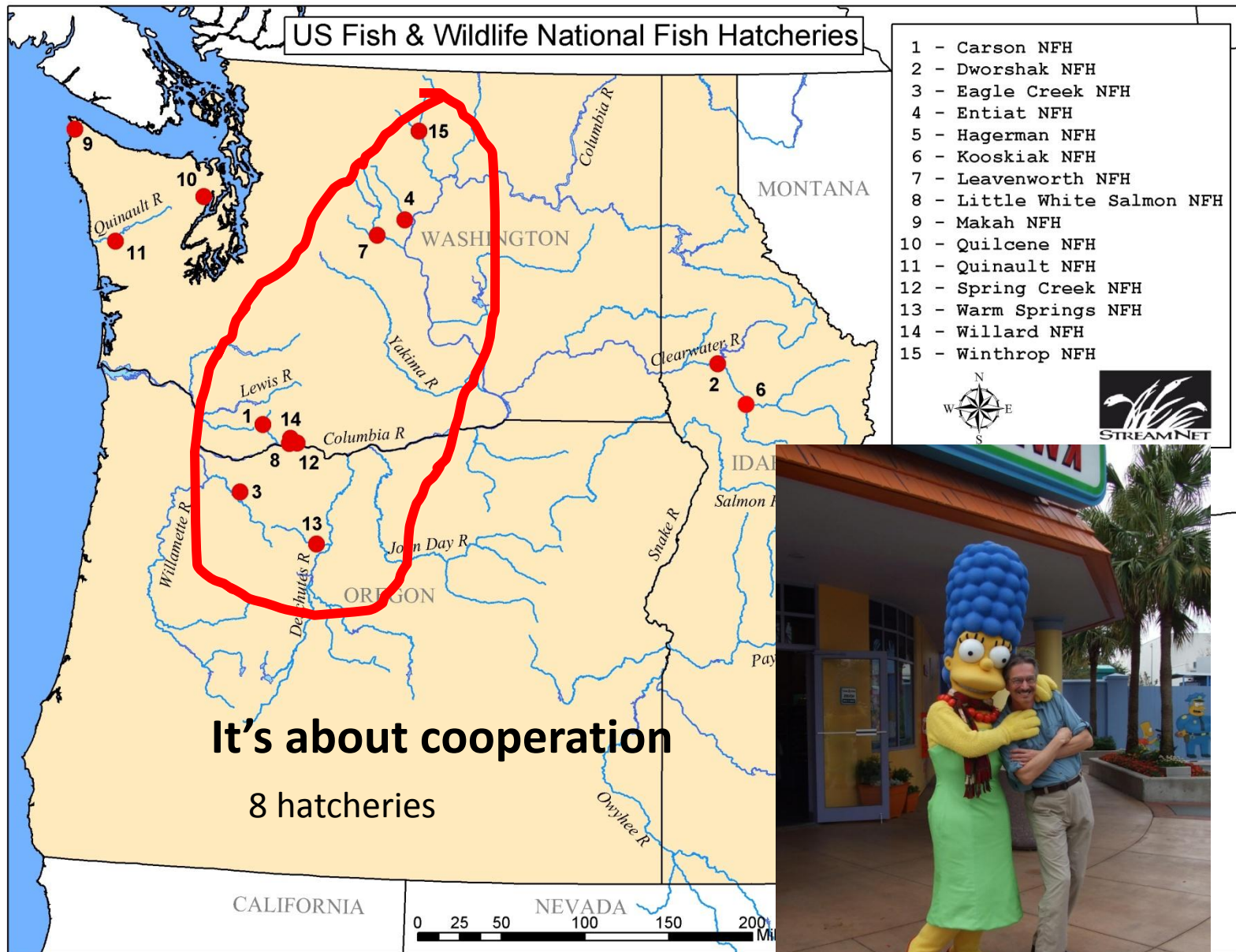
Initial Direction by Dan Diggs



Biosample, Coded-wire Tag
and Age Data Entry

Chuck Fuller
David Hand
Chuck Hamstreet
Doug Olson
Steve Pastor



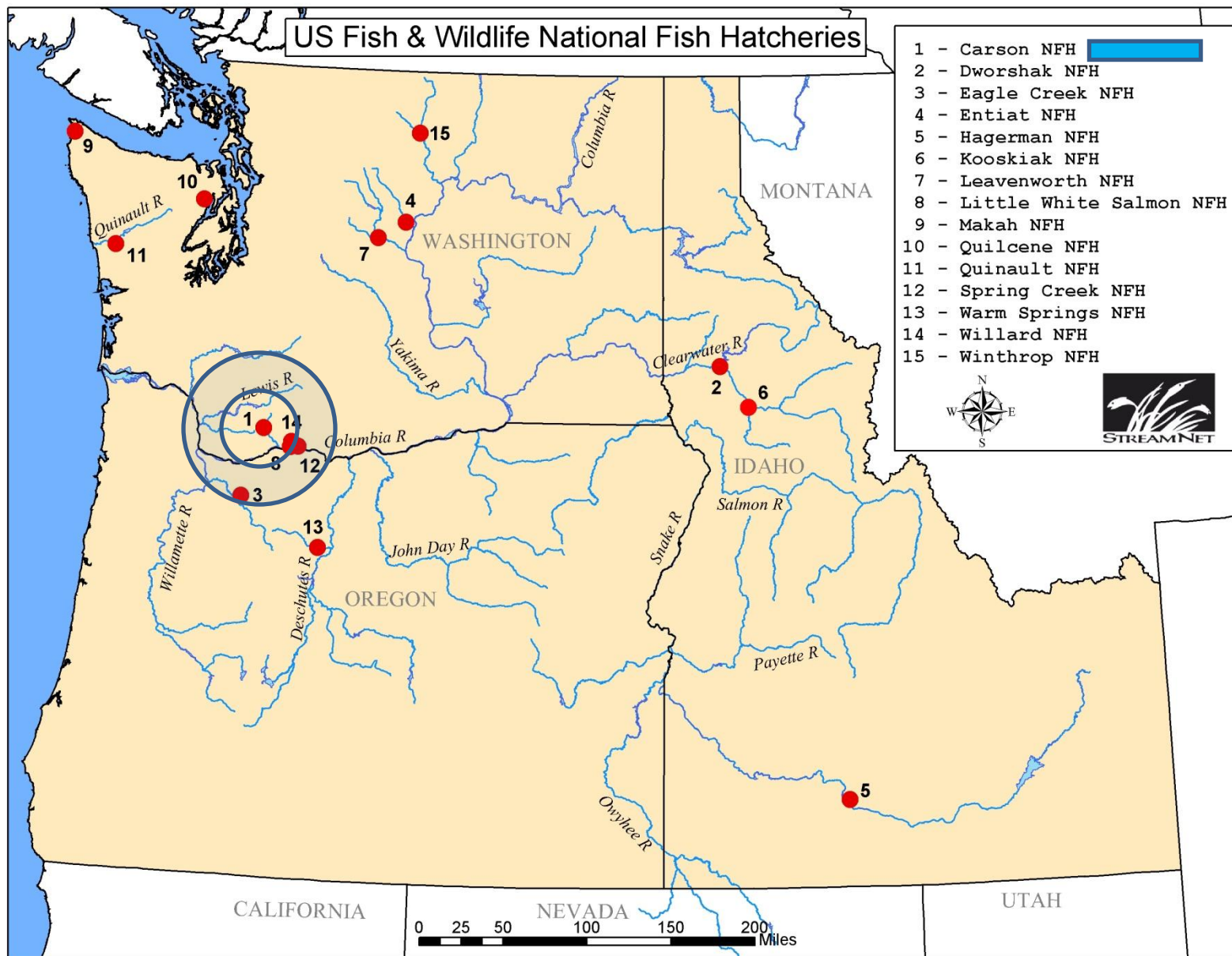


Size of Jacks by Return Year

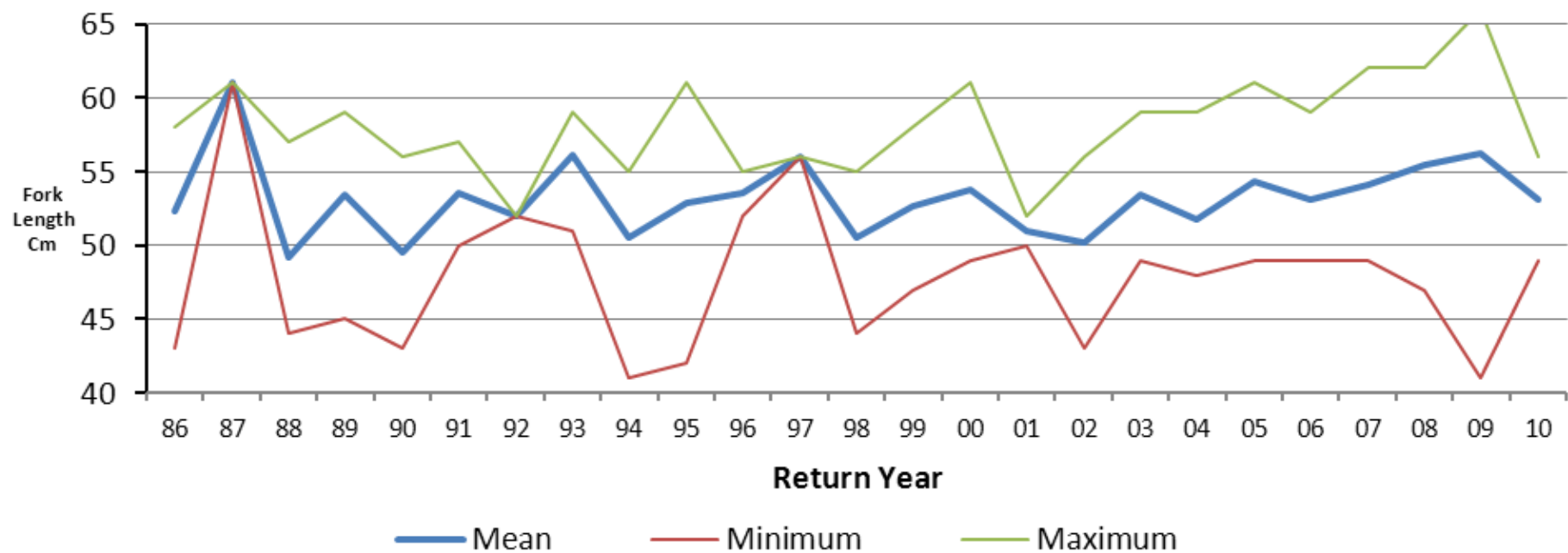
Will look at linear regression after slides.

US Fish & Wildlife National Fish Hatcheries

- 1 - Carson NFH
- 2 - Dworshak NFH
- 3 - Eagle Creek NFH
- 4 - Entiat NFH
- 5 - Hagerman NFH
- 6 - Kooskiak NFH
- 7 - Leavenworth NFH
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- 15 - Winthrop NFH

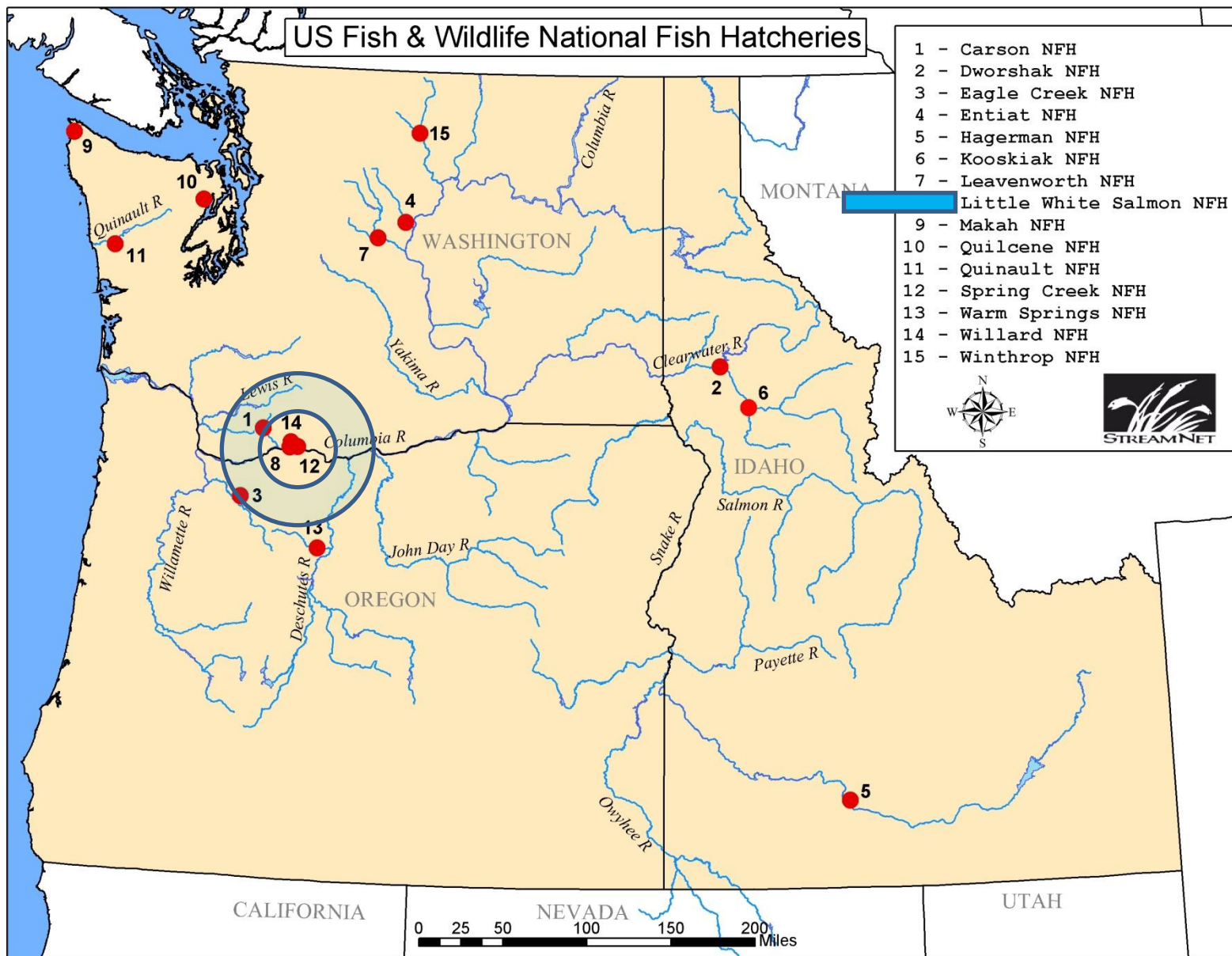


Carson NFH spring Chinook jacks

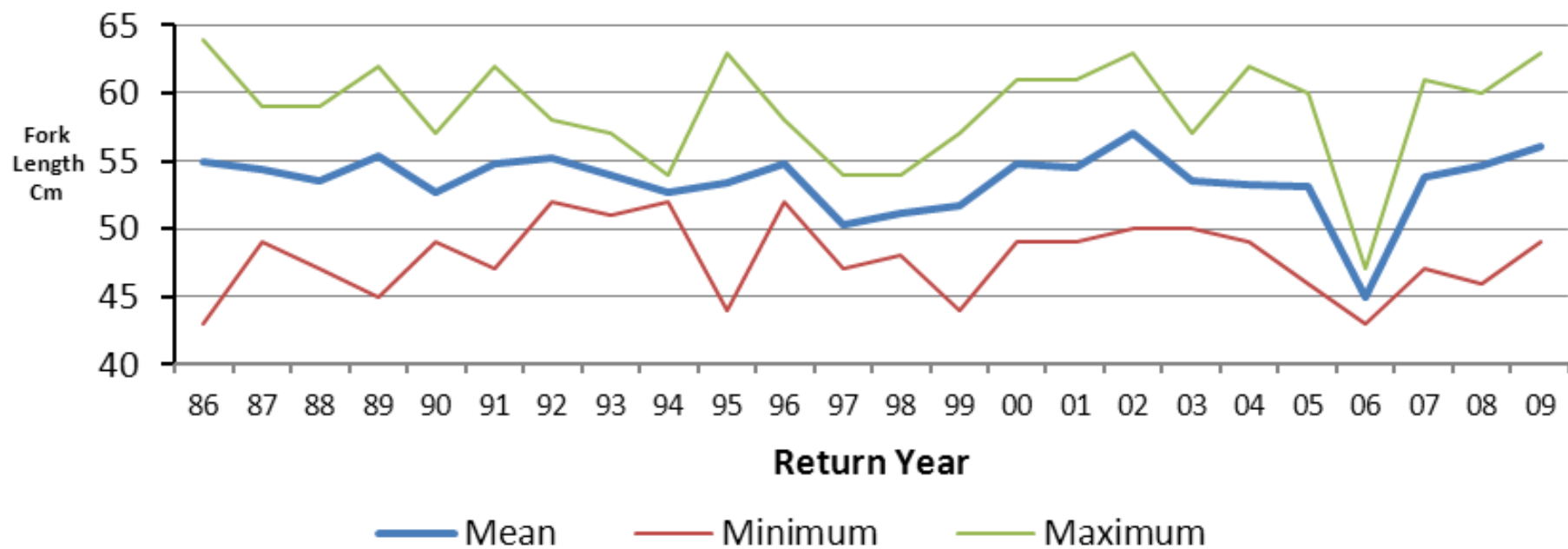


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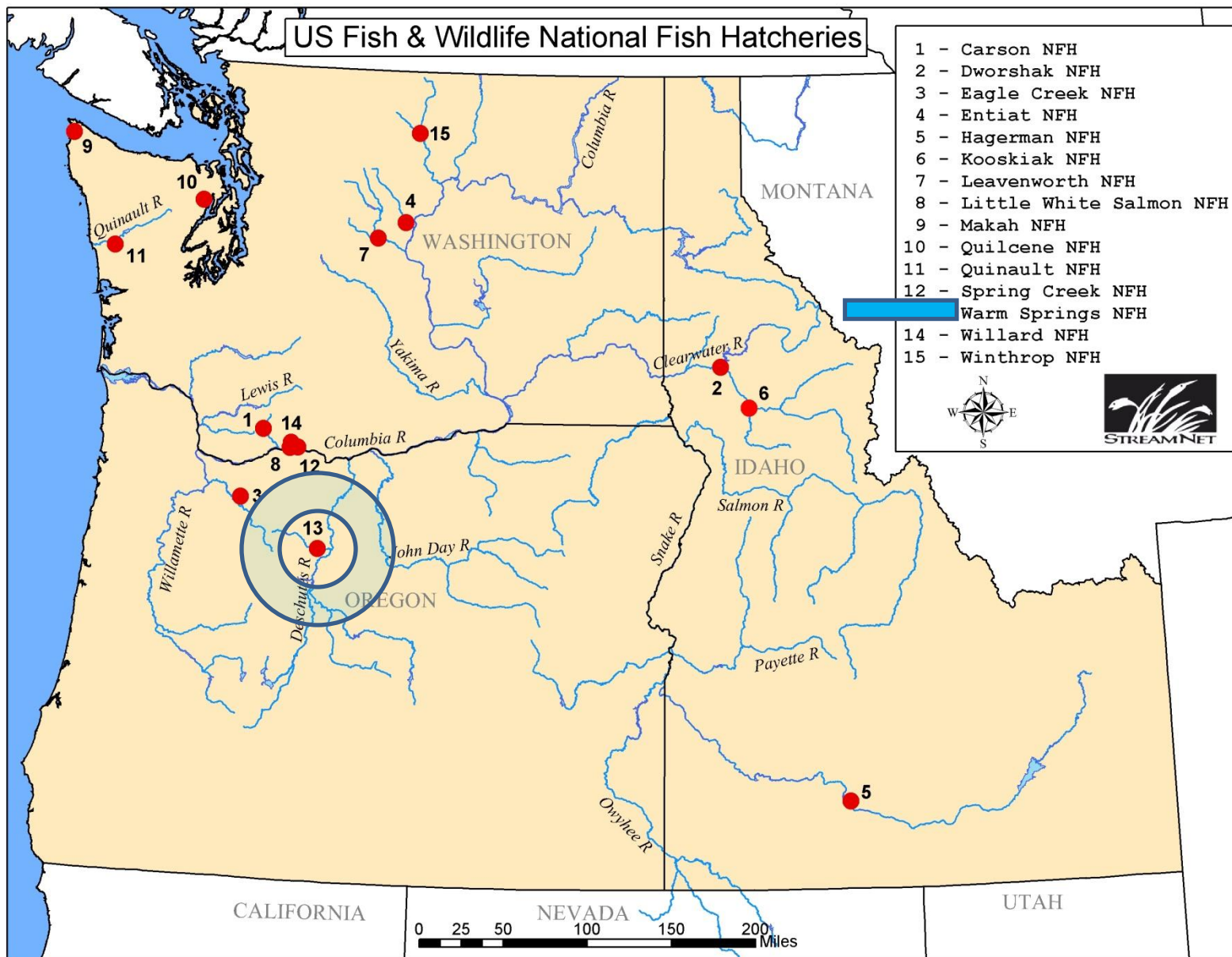


Little White Salmon NFH spring Chinook jacks

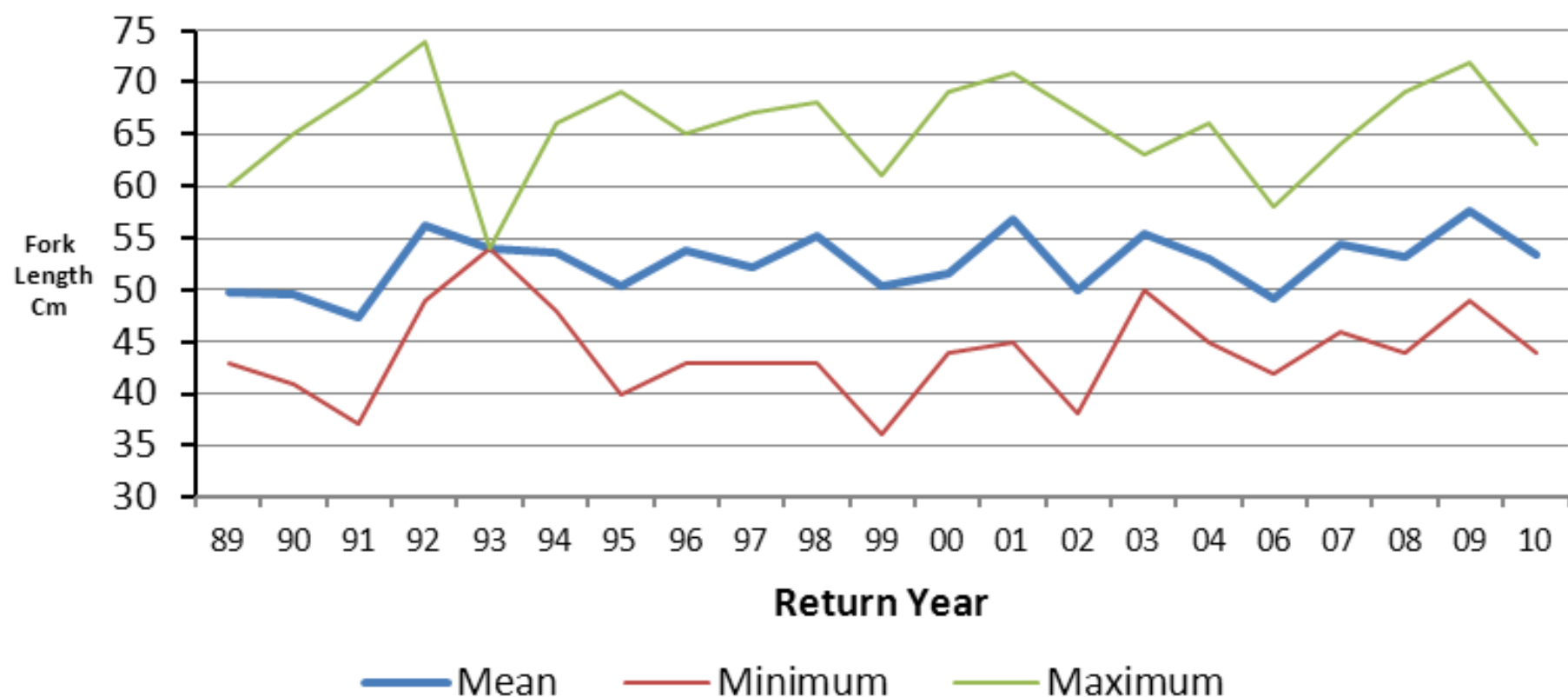


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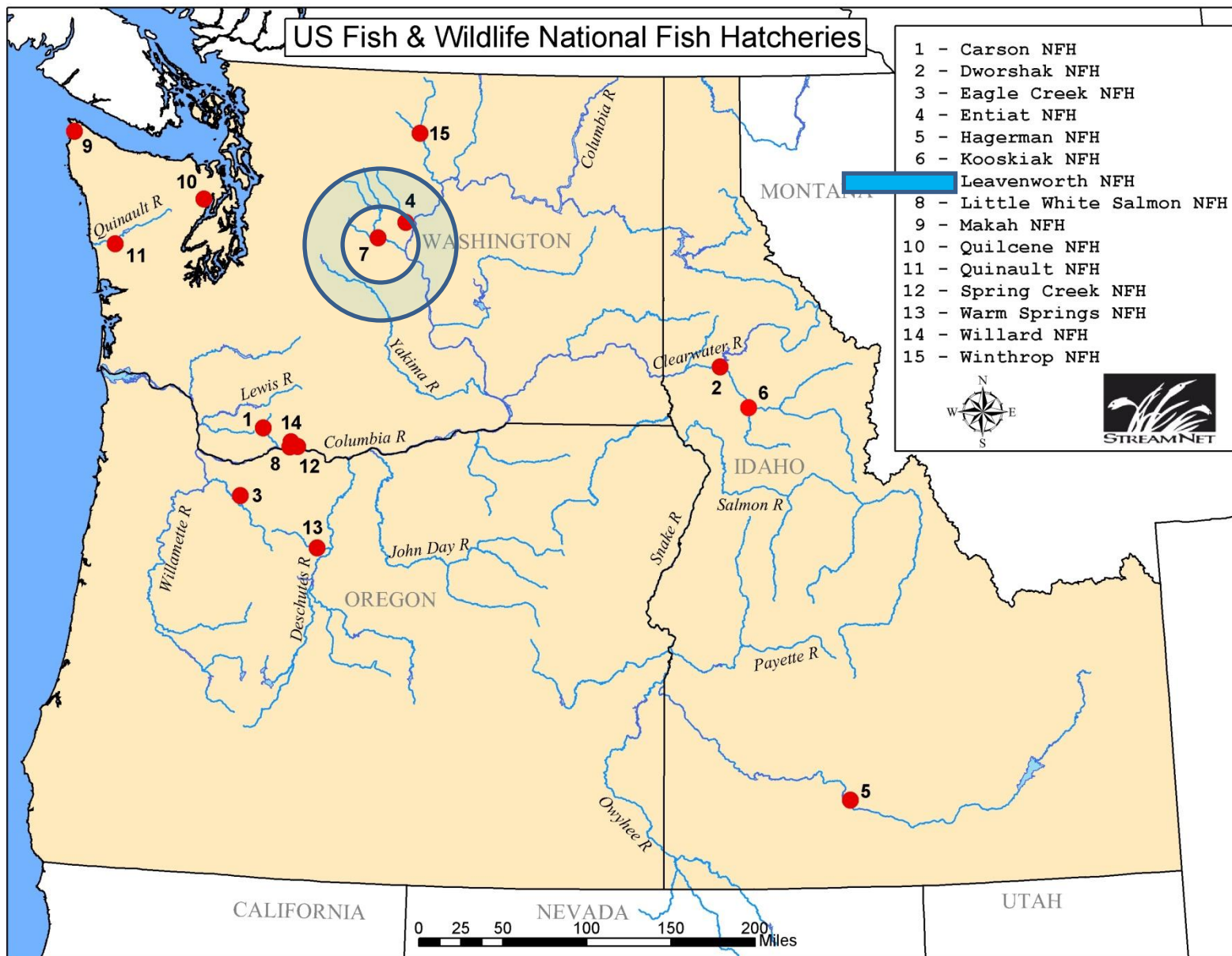


Warm Springs NFH spring Chinook jacks

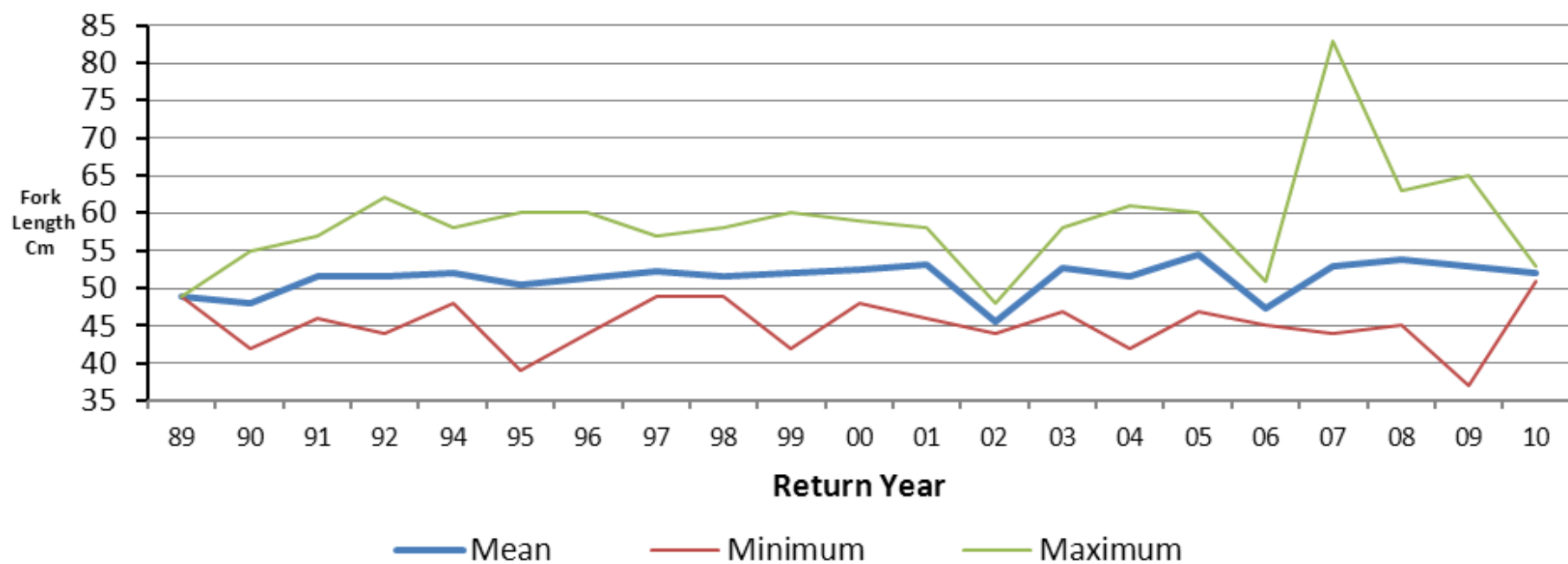


US Fish & Wildlife National Fish Hatcheries

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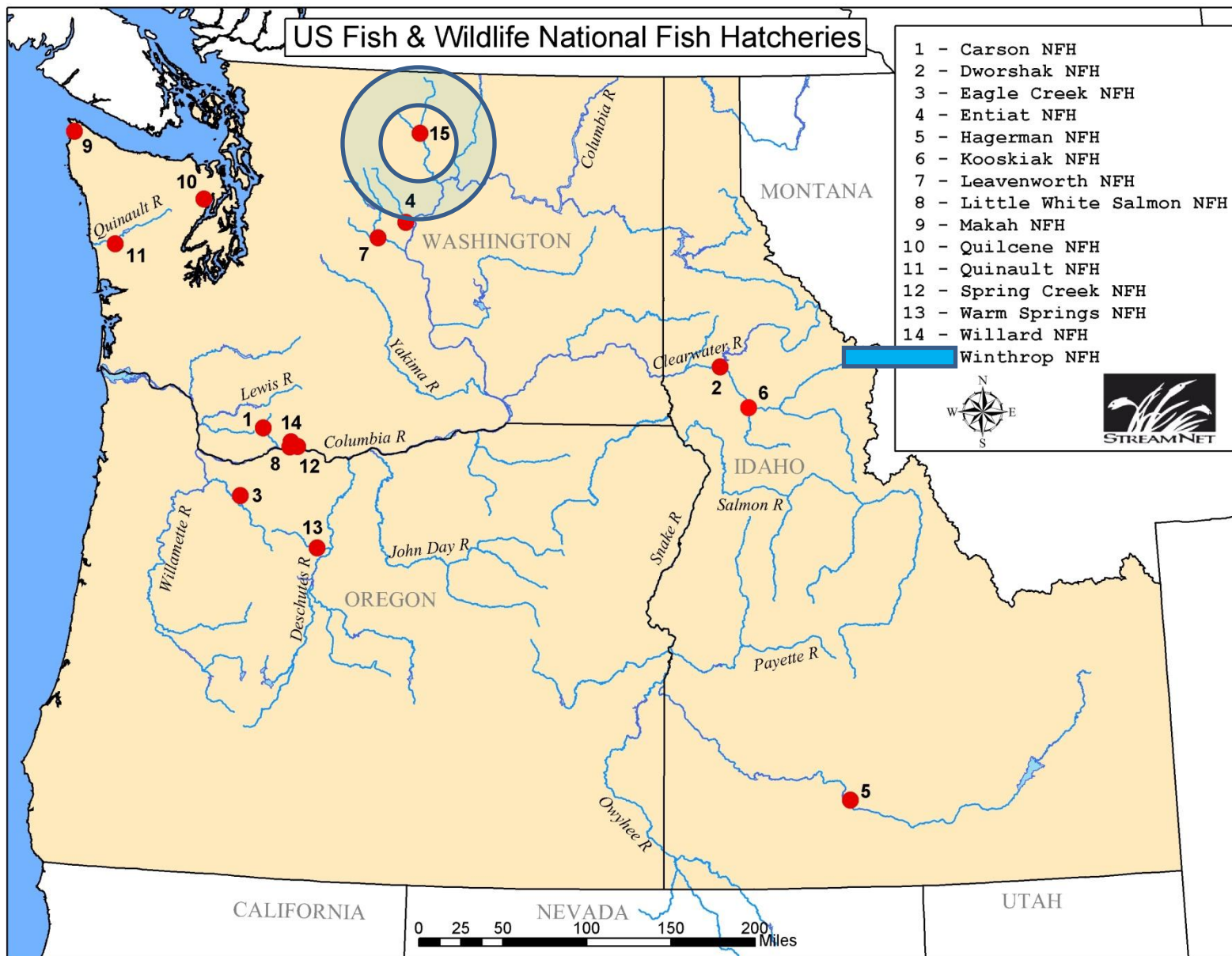


Leavenworth NFH spring Chinook jacks

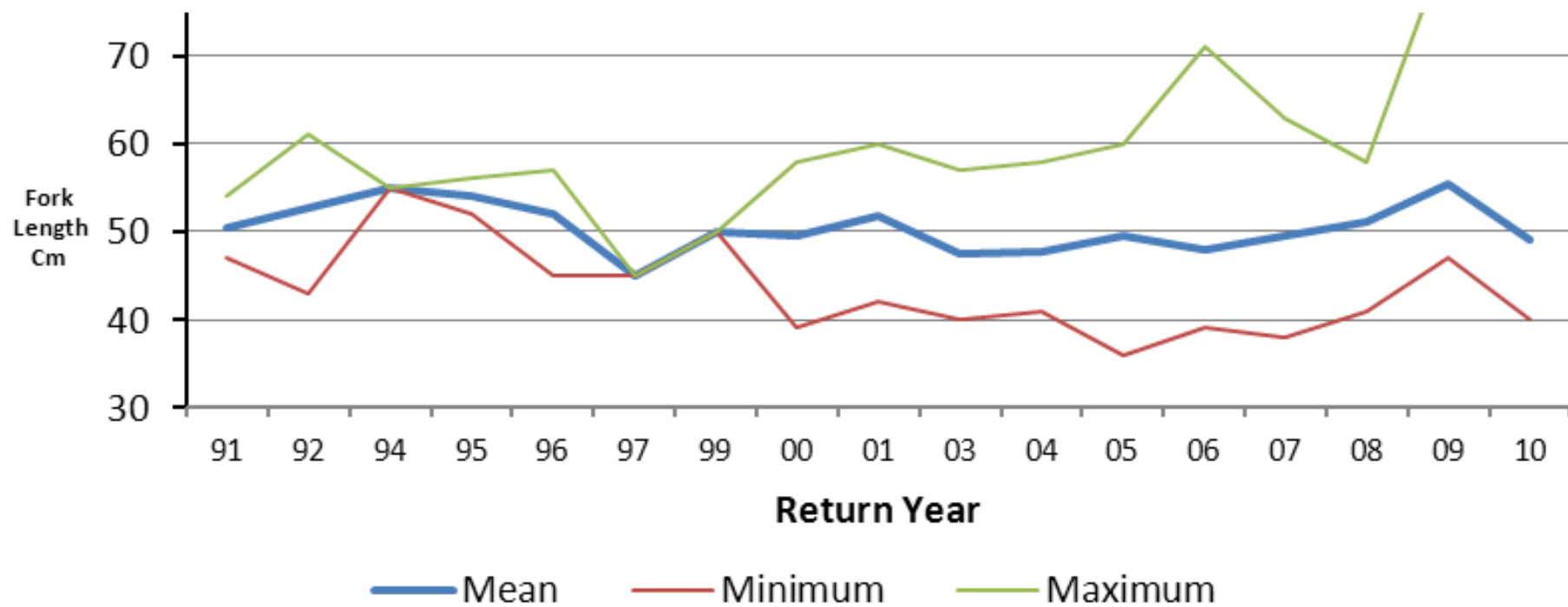


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Winthrop NFH spring Chinook jacks



spring Chinook

Length of Jacks as a function of Return Year

Carson $y = -0.03 x + 55.88$ $r = -0.09$ $r \text{ squared} = 0.0187$

Little White $y = -0.06 x + 58.97$ $r = -0.18$ $r \text{ squared} = 0.03$

Warm Springs $y = 0.18 x + 34.46$ $r = 0.42$ $r \text{ squared} = 0.18$

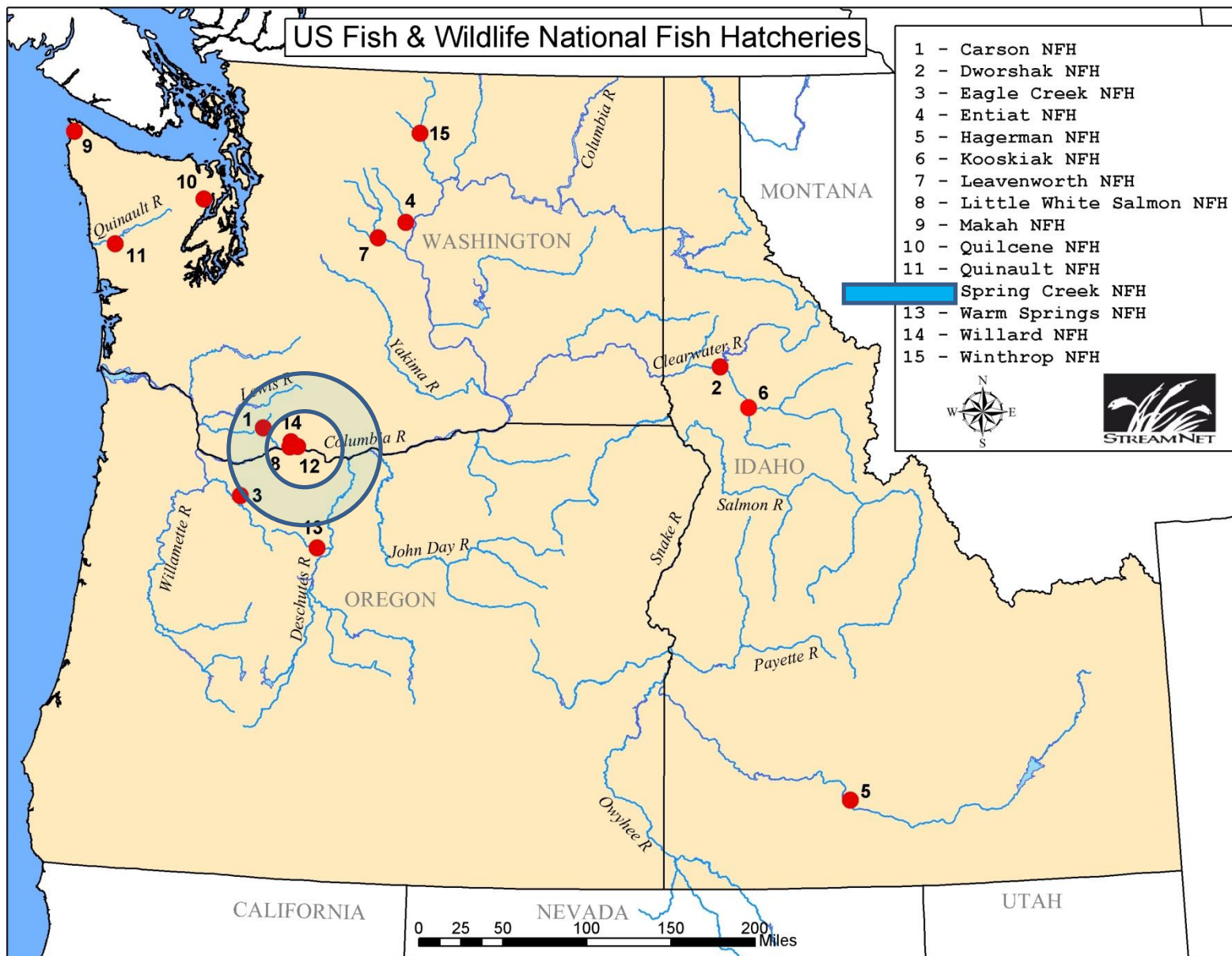
Leavenworth $y = 0.03 x + 55.88$ $r = 0.09$ $r \text{ squared} = 0.01$

Winthrop $y = -0.00 x + 60.54$ $r = -0.22$ $r \text{ squared} = 0.0575$

A correlation greater than 0.8 is generally described as strong, whereas a correlation less than 0.5 is generally described as weak.

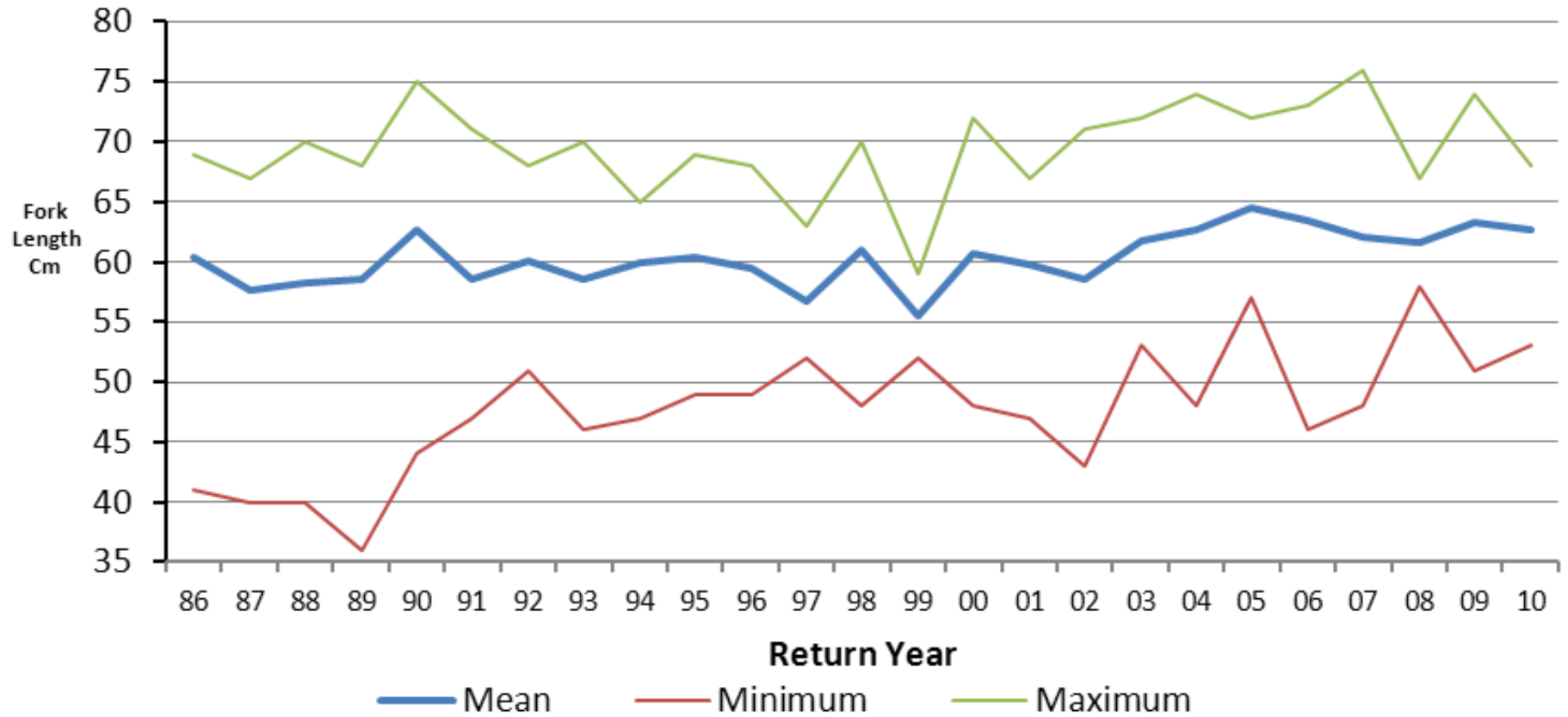
US Fish & Wildlife National Fish Hatcheries

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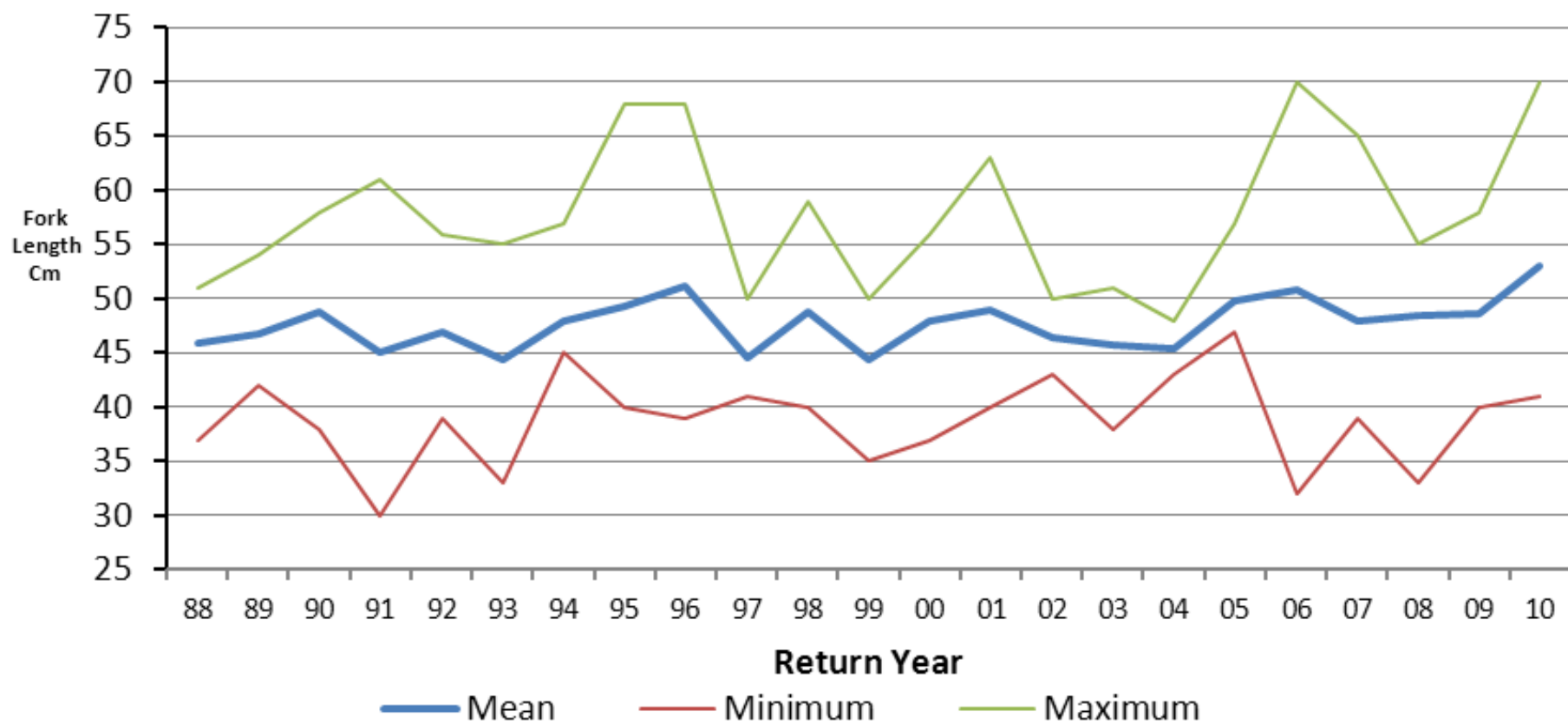


Spring Creek NFH

Tule fall chinook jacks



Little White Salmon NFH upriver bright fall chinook jacks



fall Chinook

Length of Jacks as a function of Return Year

Little White $y = 0.11x + 36.73$ $r = 0.36$ $r^2 = 0.13$

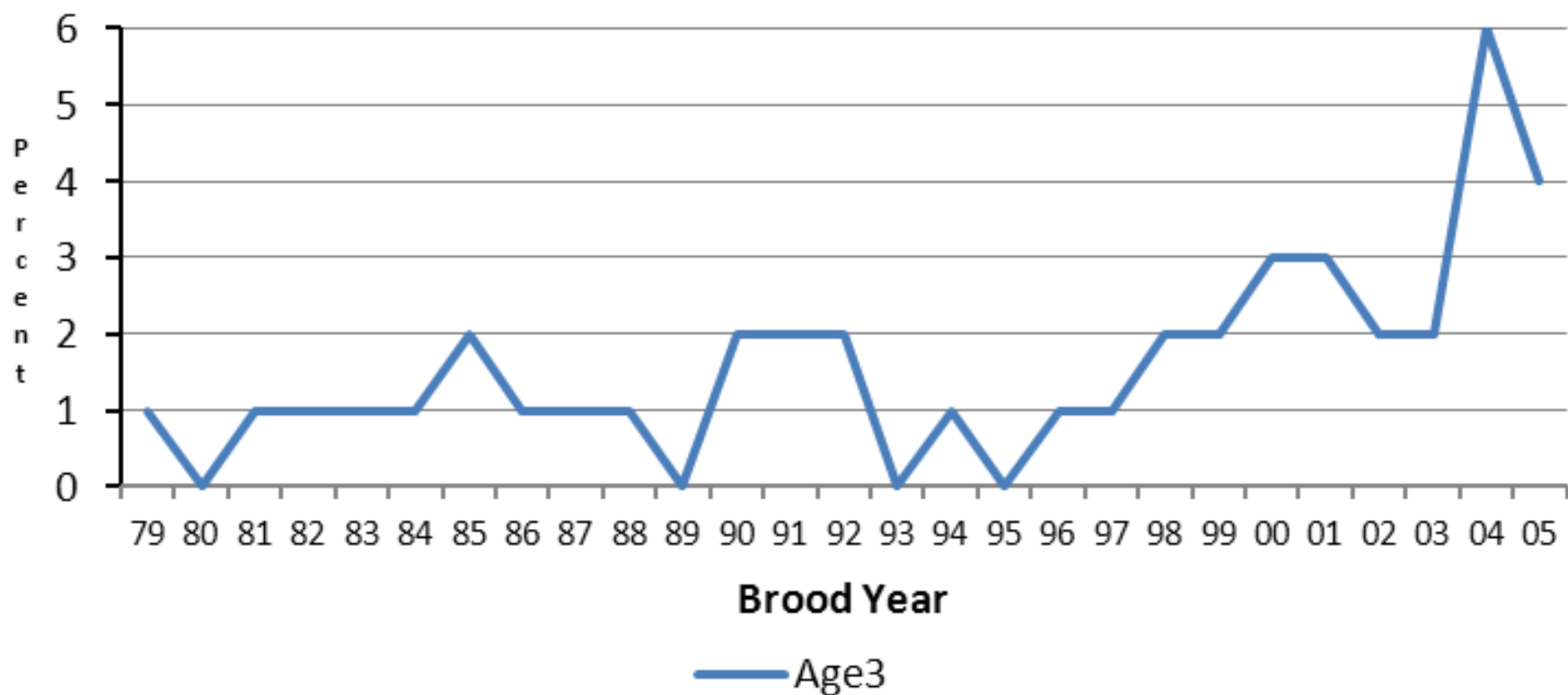
Spring Creek $y = 0.13x + 47.50$ $r = 0.50$ $r^2 = 0.25$

~ 1.2 cm per decade

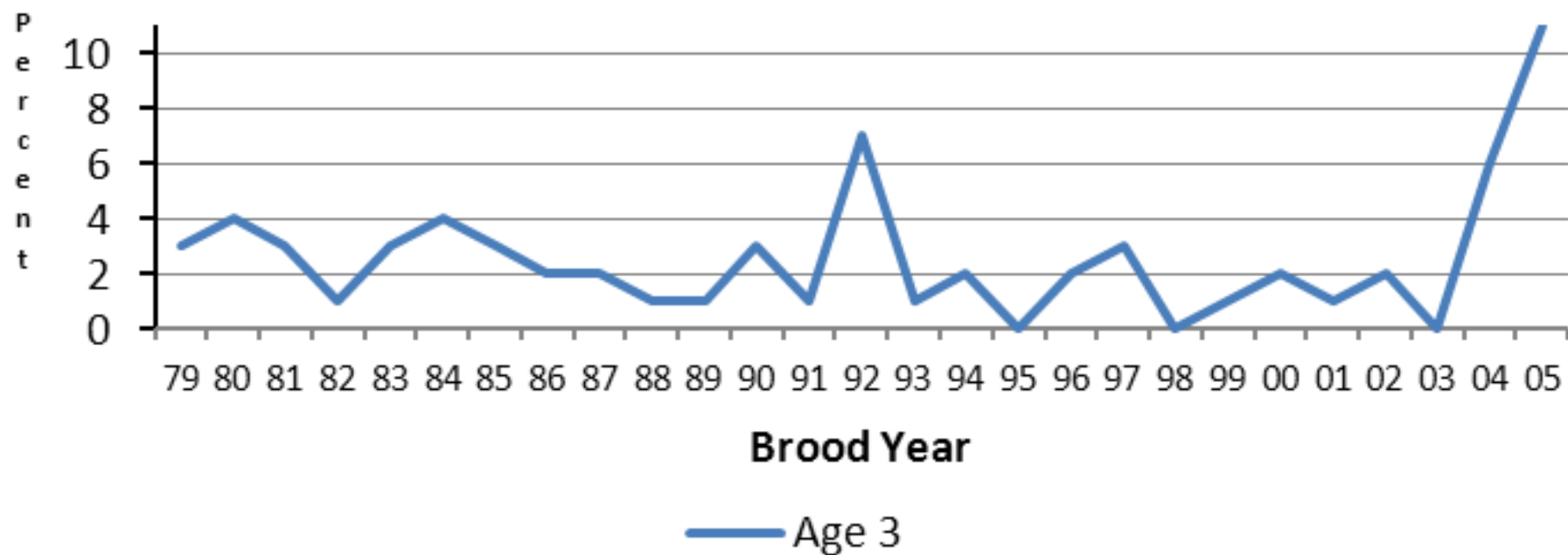
Percent of each Brood Year returning as Jacks

- Assemble a Cohort for each Brood Year, and determine percent returning at each age

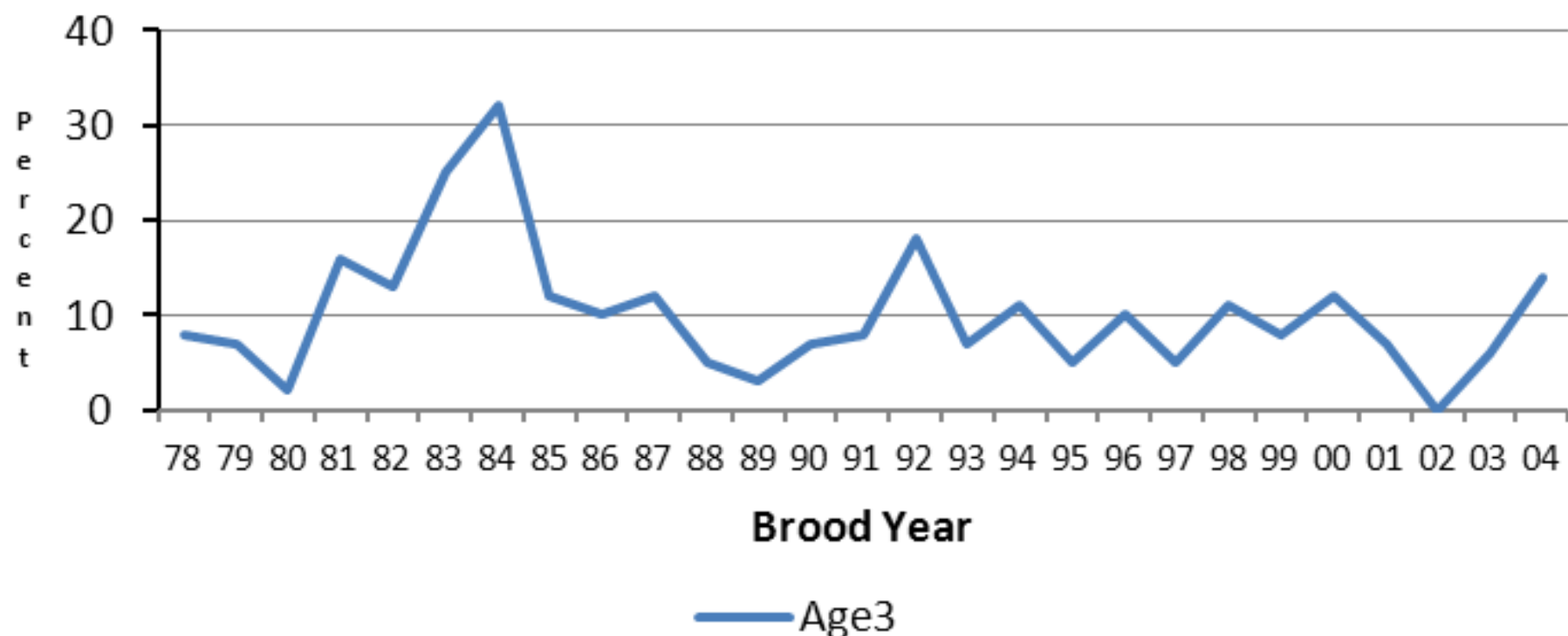
Carson NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



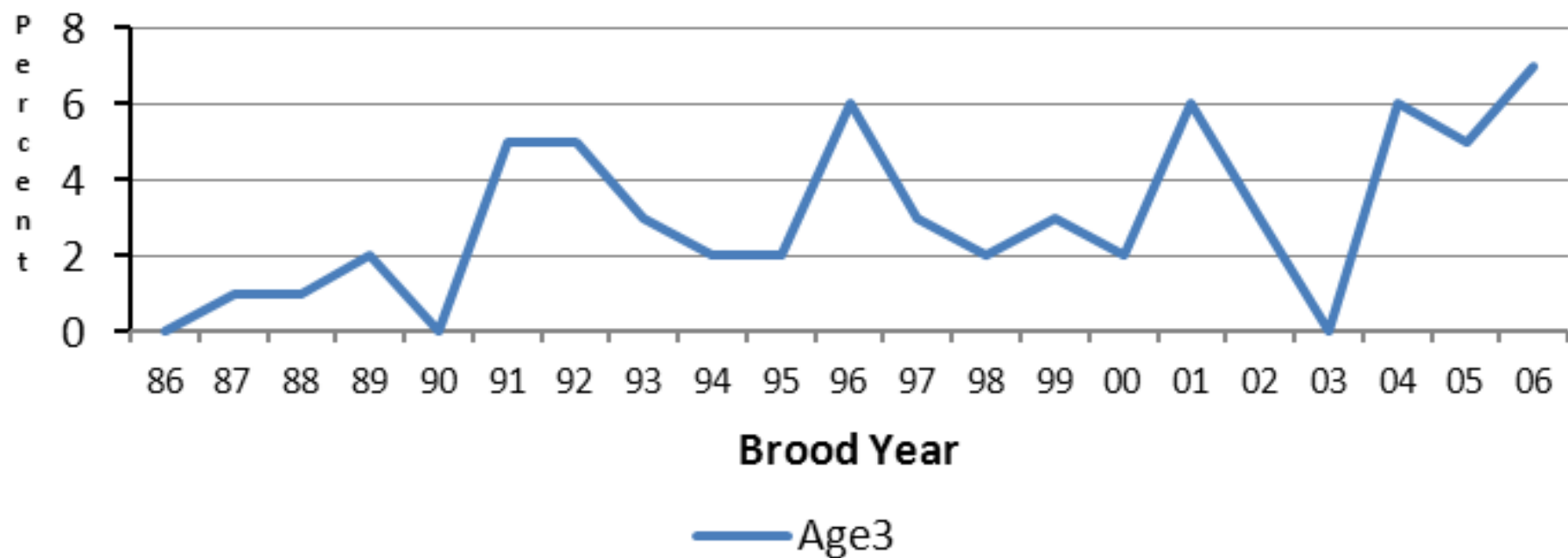
Little White Salmon NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



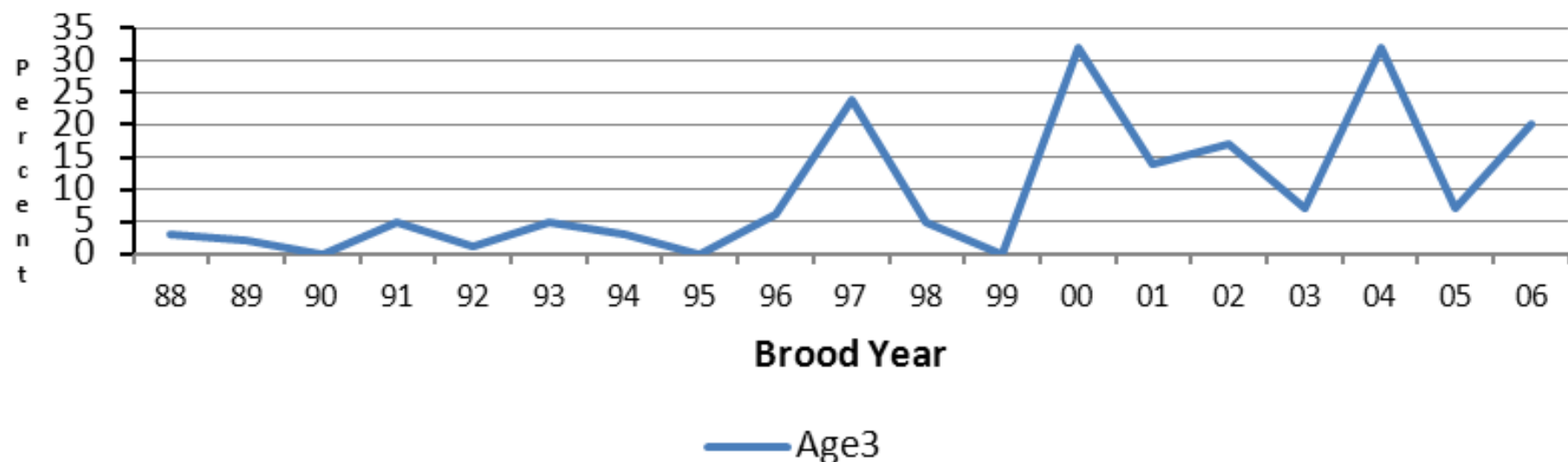
Warm Springs NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



Leavenworth NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



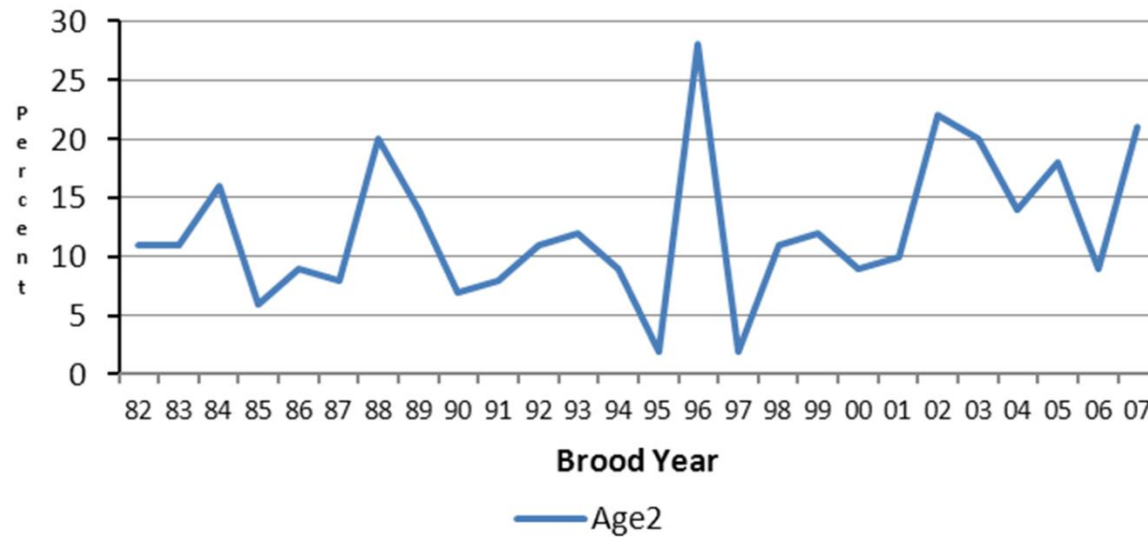
Winthrop NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



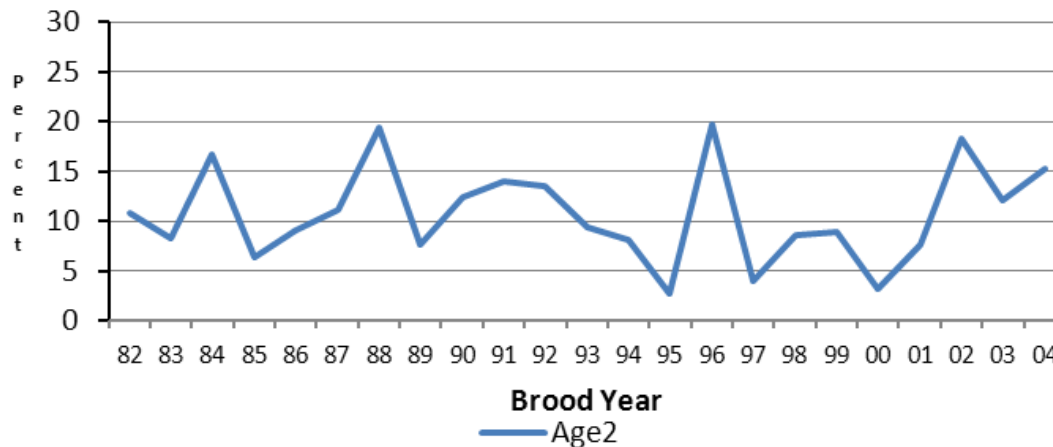
Percent Returning as Jacks as a function of Brood Year

Carson	$y = 0.15 x + -11.71$	$r = 0.64$	$r \text{ squared} = 0.4045$
Little White	$y = -0.08 x + 9.09$	$r = -0.36$	$r \text{ squared} = 0.1363$
Warm Springs	$y = -0.25 x + 32.54$	$r = -0.27$	$r \text{ squared} = 0.0739$
Leavenworth	$y = 0.19 x + -14.91$	$r = 0.53$	$r \text{ squared} = 0.2846$
Winthrop	$y = 1.08 x + -95.03$	$r = 0.57$	$r \text{ squared} = 0.3226$

Spring Creek NFH Tule fall Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks

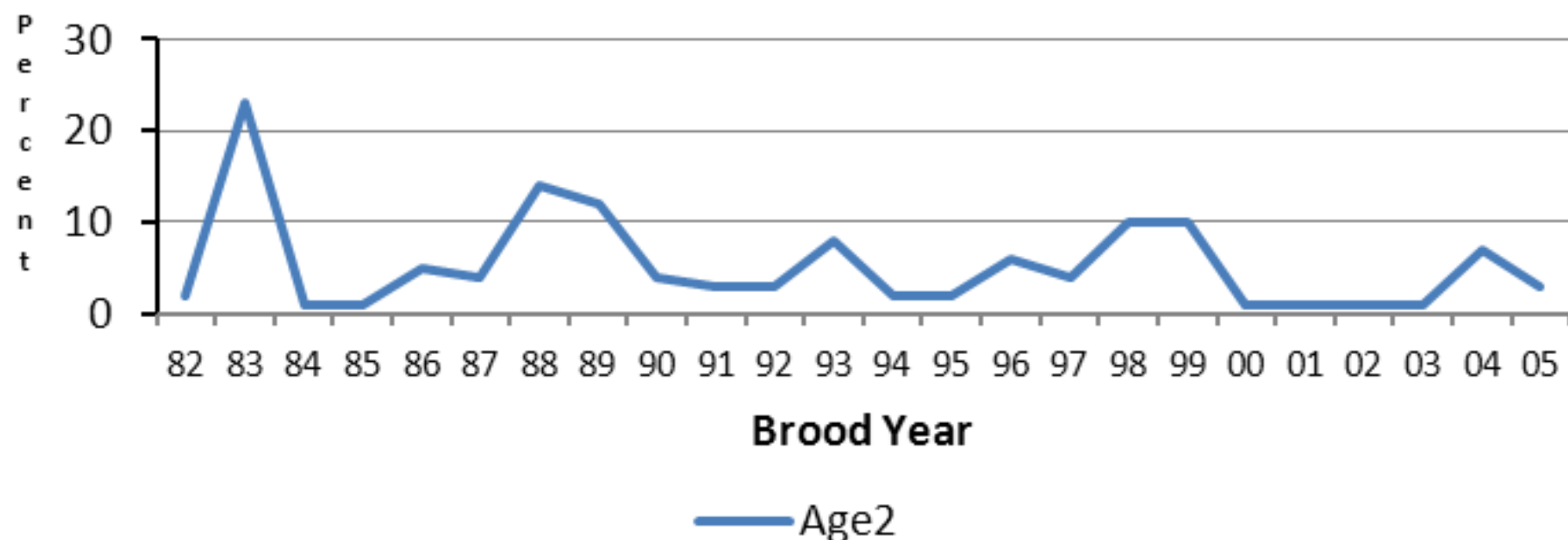


Spring Creek NFH Tule fall Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks Using Total Survival



Harvest
Management
inflated the
percent of jacks
of brood year
1996

Little White Salmon NFH upriver bright fall Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



fall Chinook

Percent Returning as Jacks as a function of Brood Year

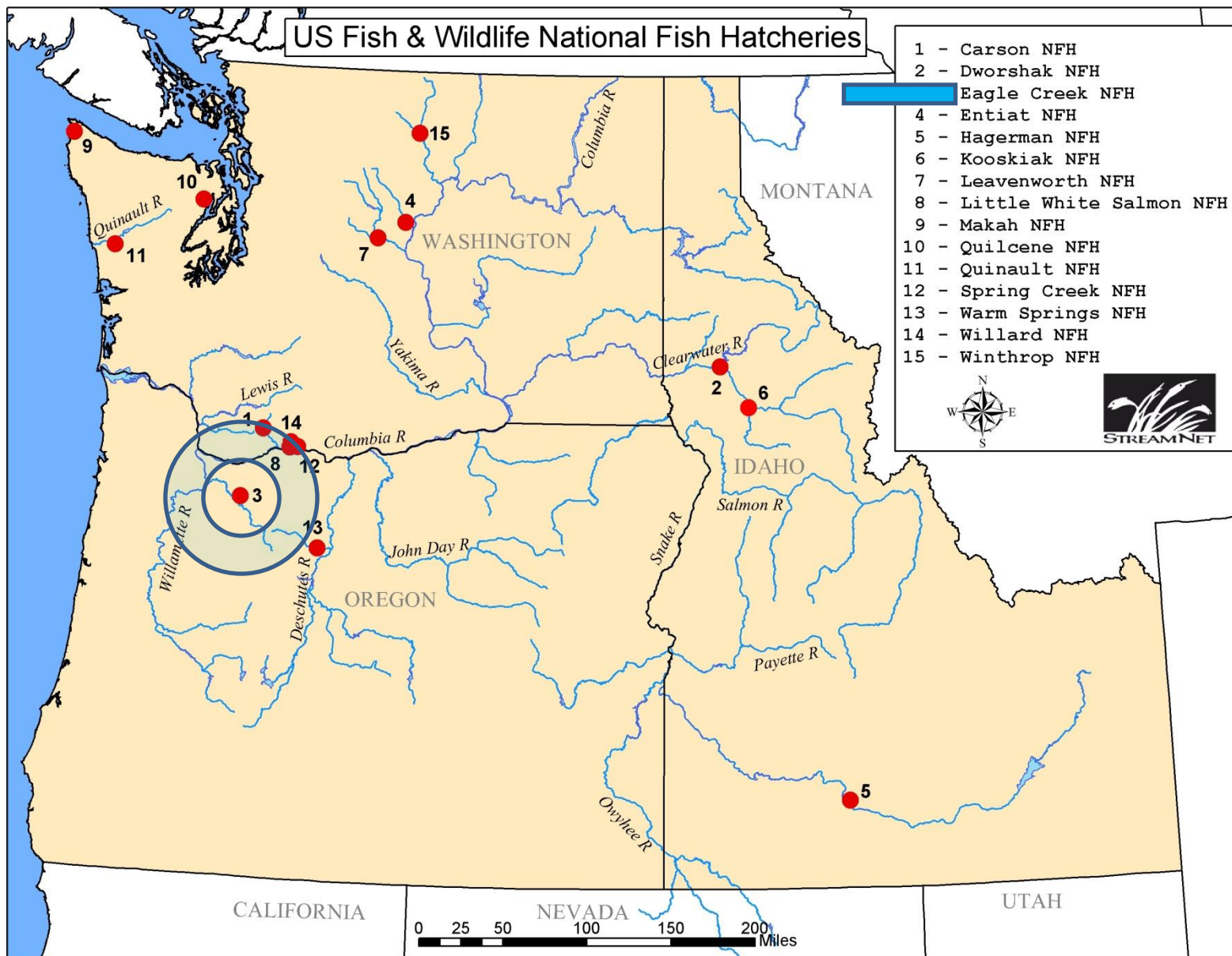
Little White $y = 0.11x + 36.73$ $r = 0.36$ $r^2 = 0.13$

Spring Creek $y = 0.13x + 47.50$ $r = 0.50$ $r^2 = 0.25$

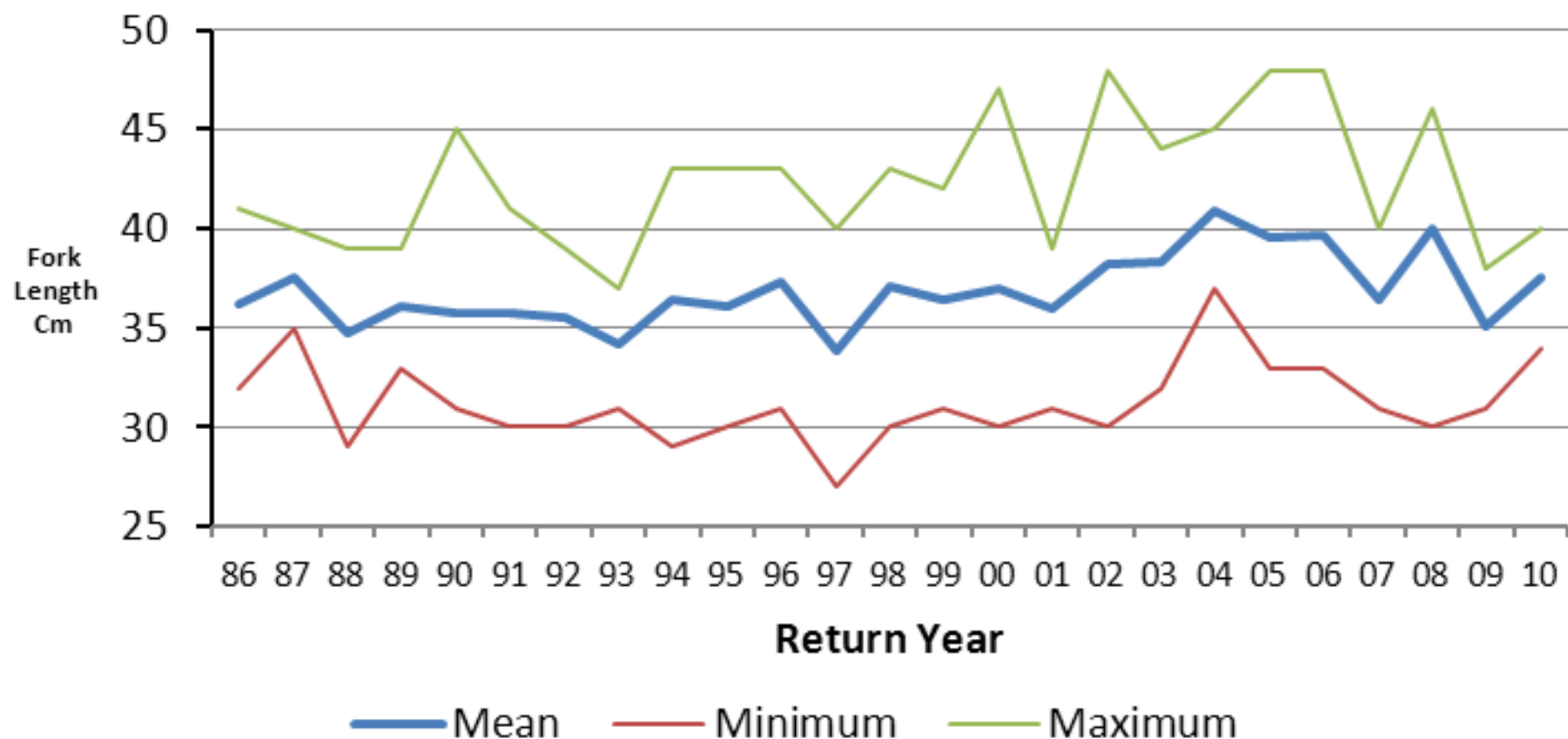
Coho and winter Steelhead:
Length of “Jacks” and Percent
Returning as “Jacks”

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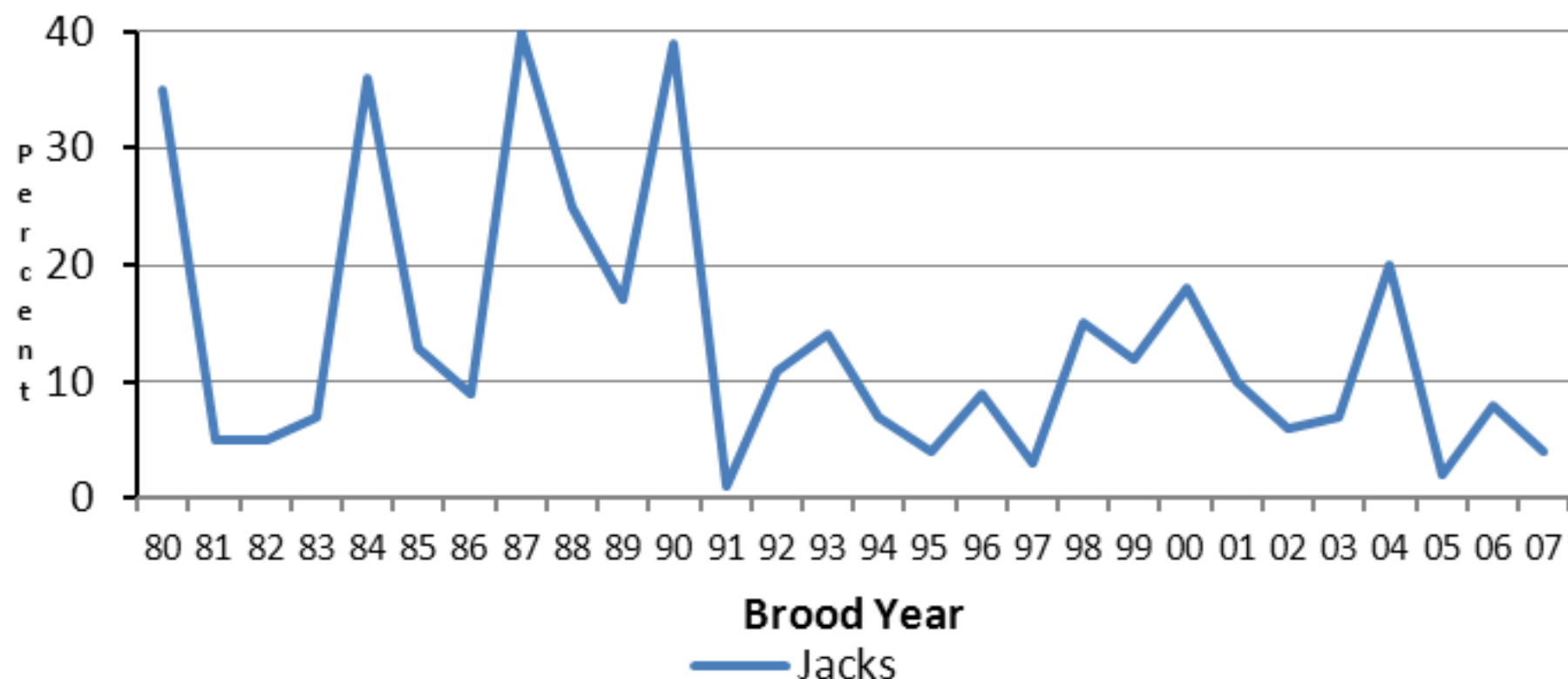


Length of Eagle Creek NFH coho jacks



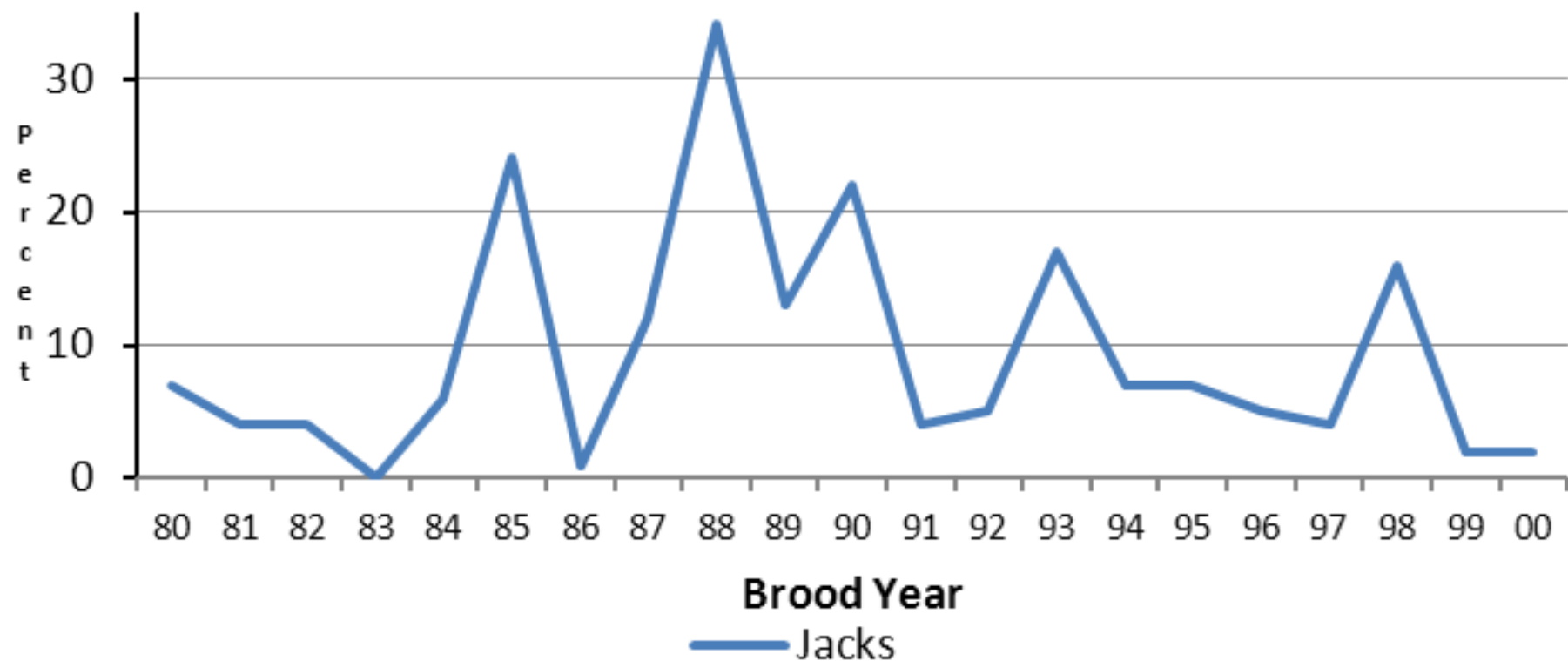
Eagle Creek NFH coho

Percent of Cohort as Jacks

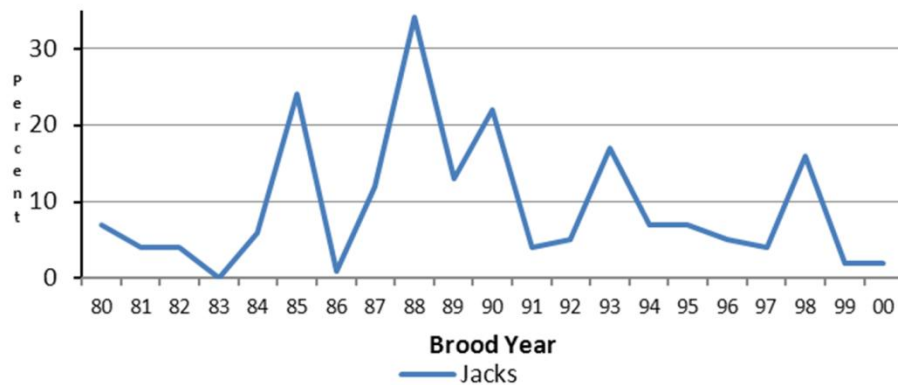


Little White Salmon NFH coho

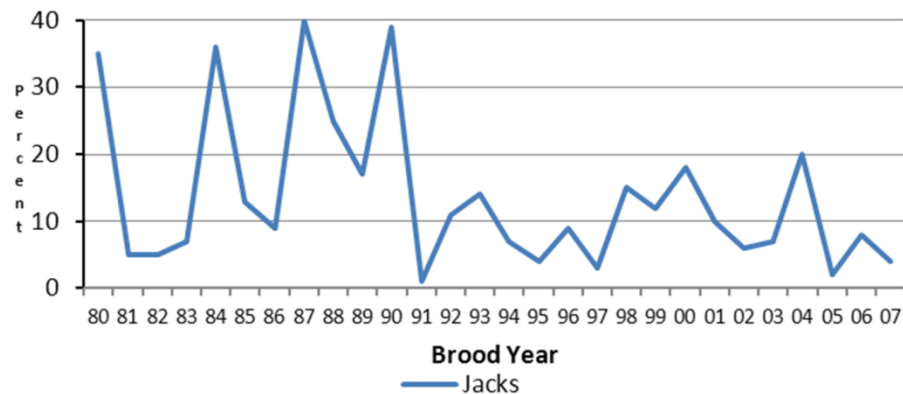
Percent of Cohort as Jacks



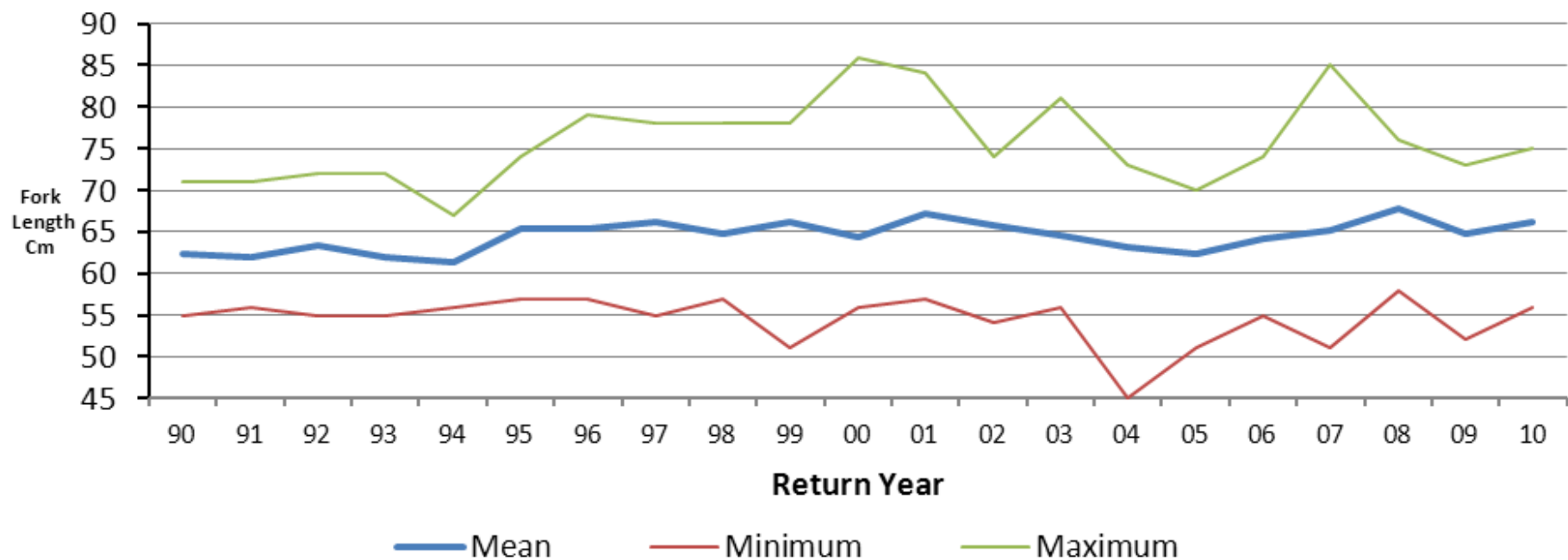
Little White Salmon NFH coho Percent of Cohort as Jacks



Eagle Creek NFH coho Percent of Cohort as Jacks

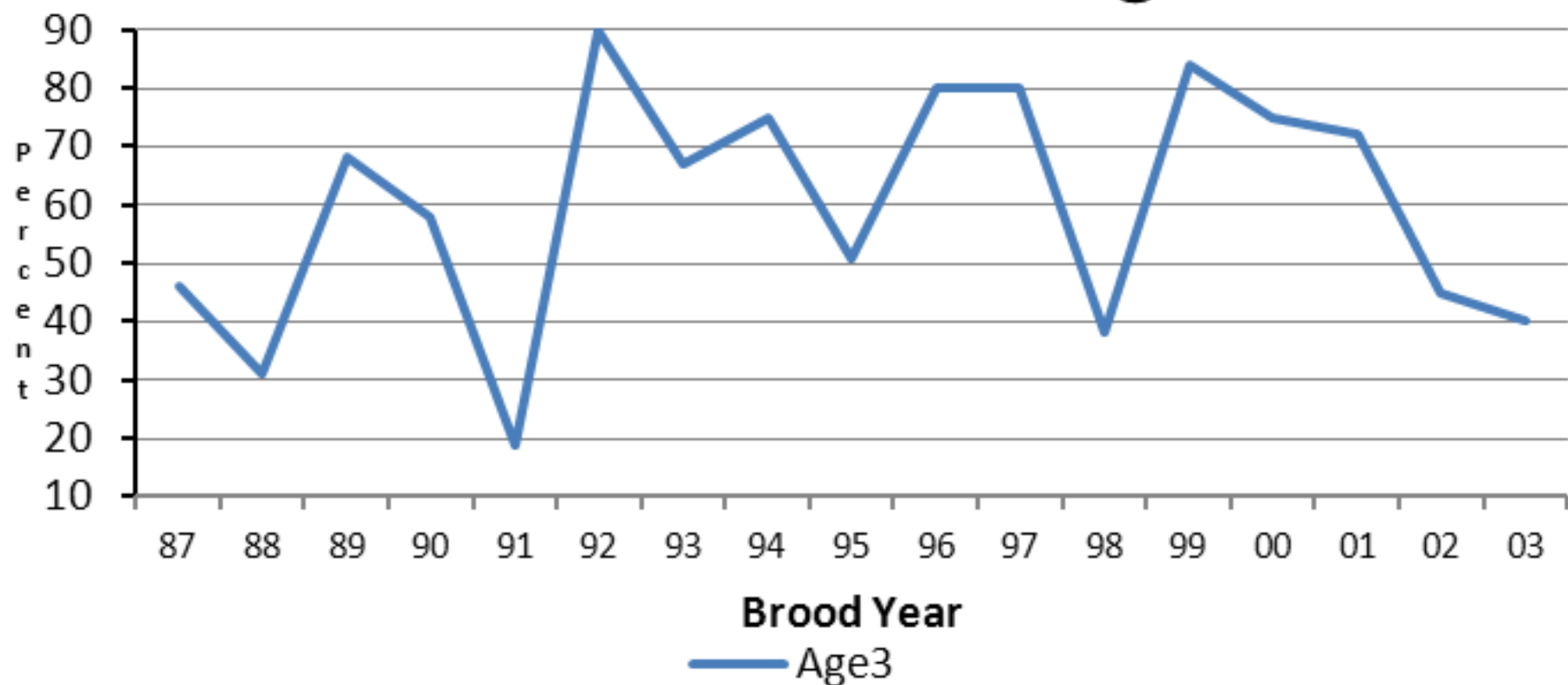


Length of Eagle Creek NFH winter Steelhead Age3



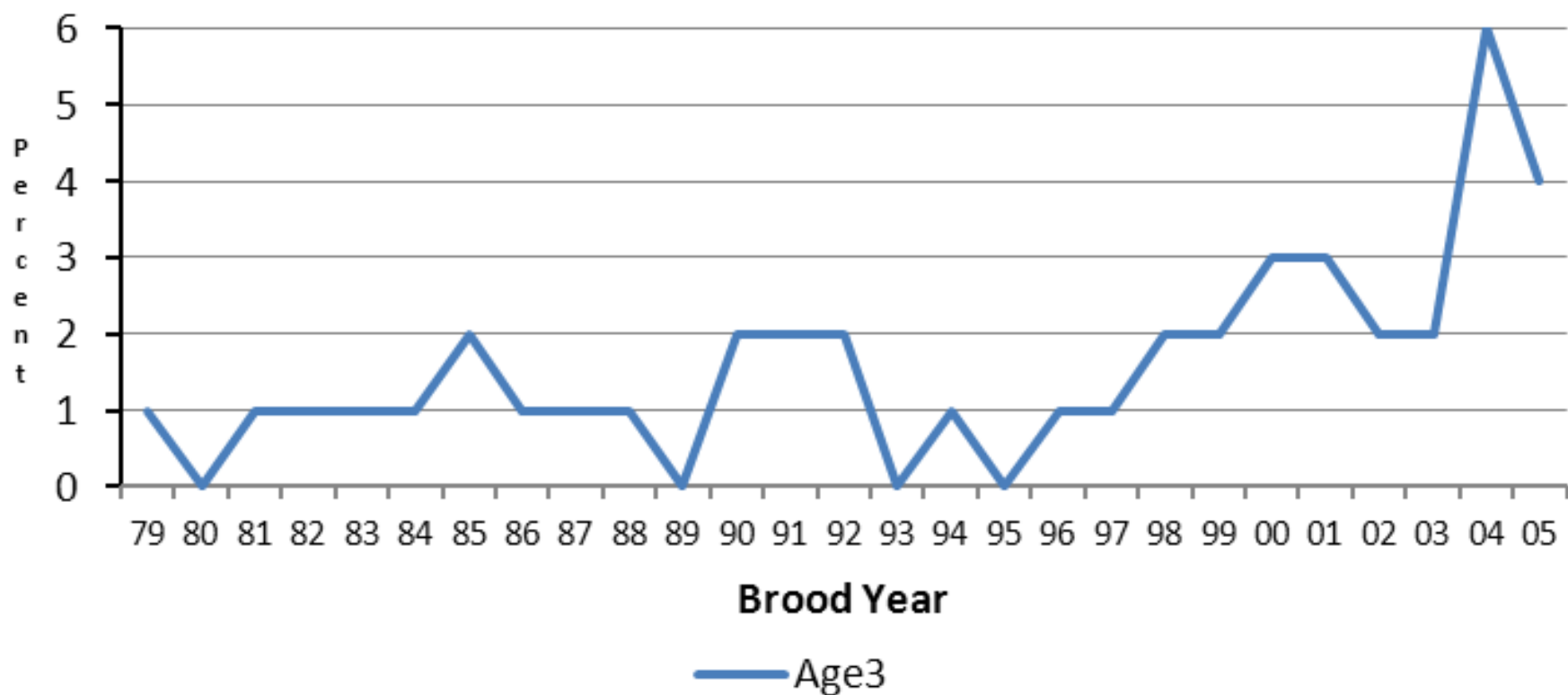
Eagle Creek NFH winter Steelhead

Percent of Cohort as Age3

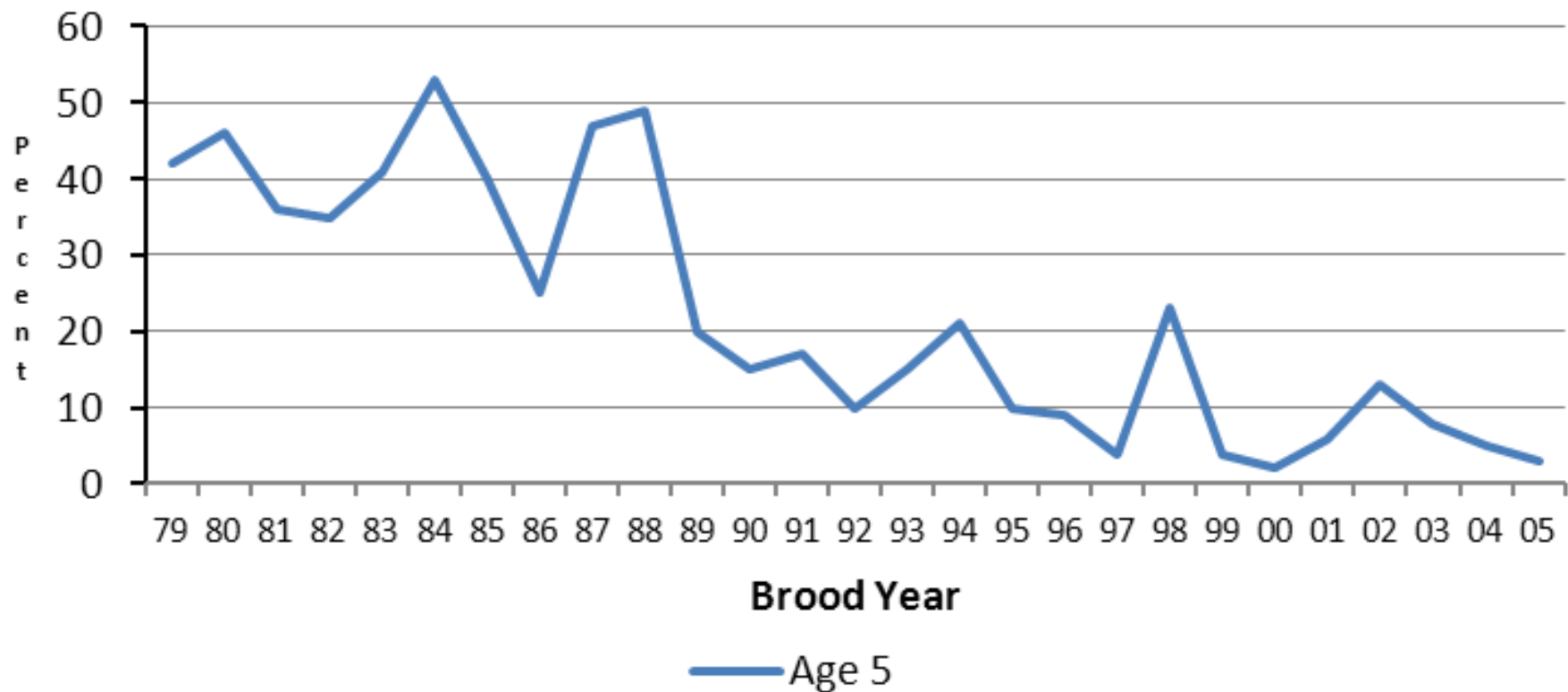


The increase in Age3 fish is at the expense of which other age class?

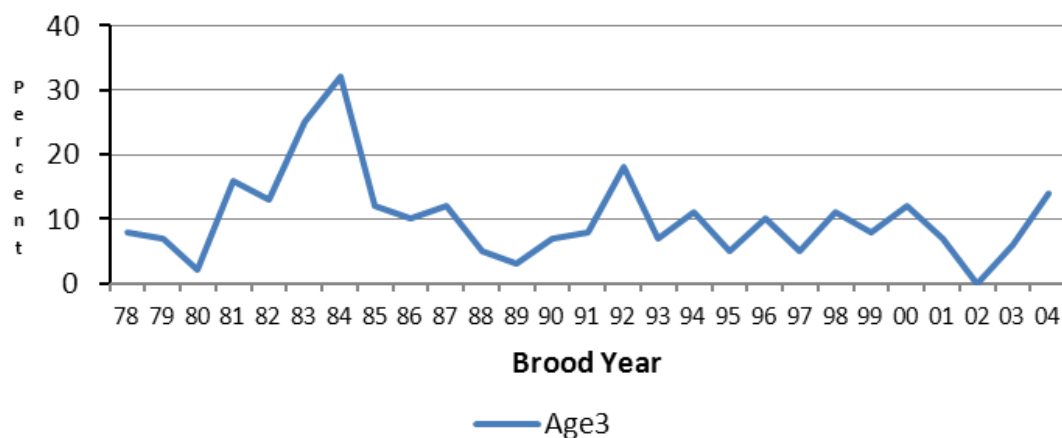
Carson NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



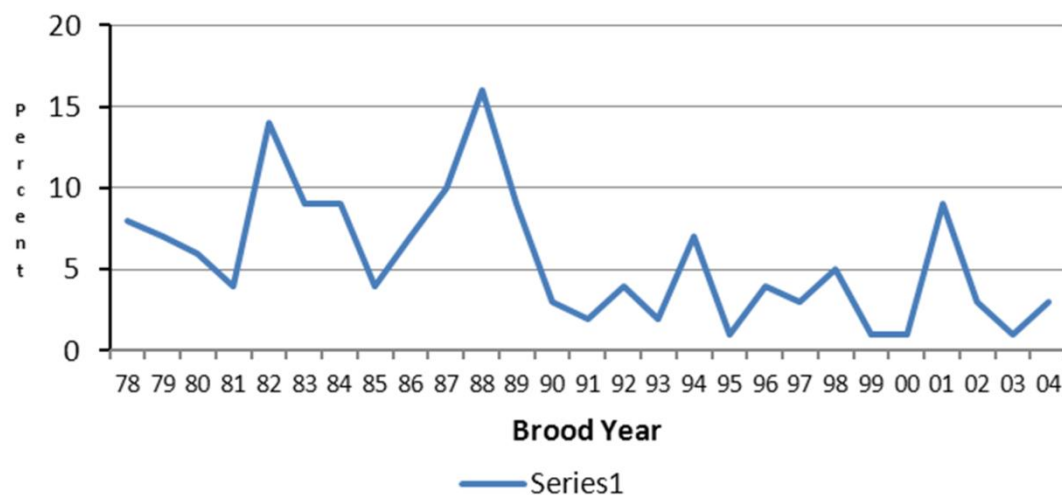
Carson NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as Age 5



Warm Springs NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks

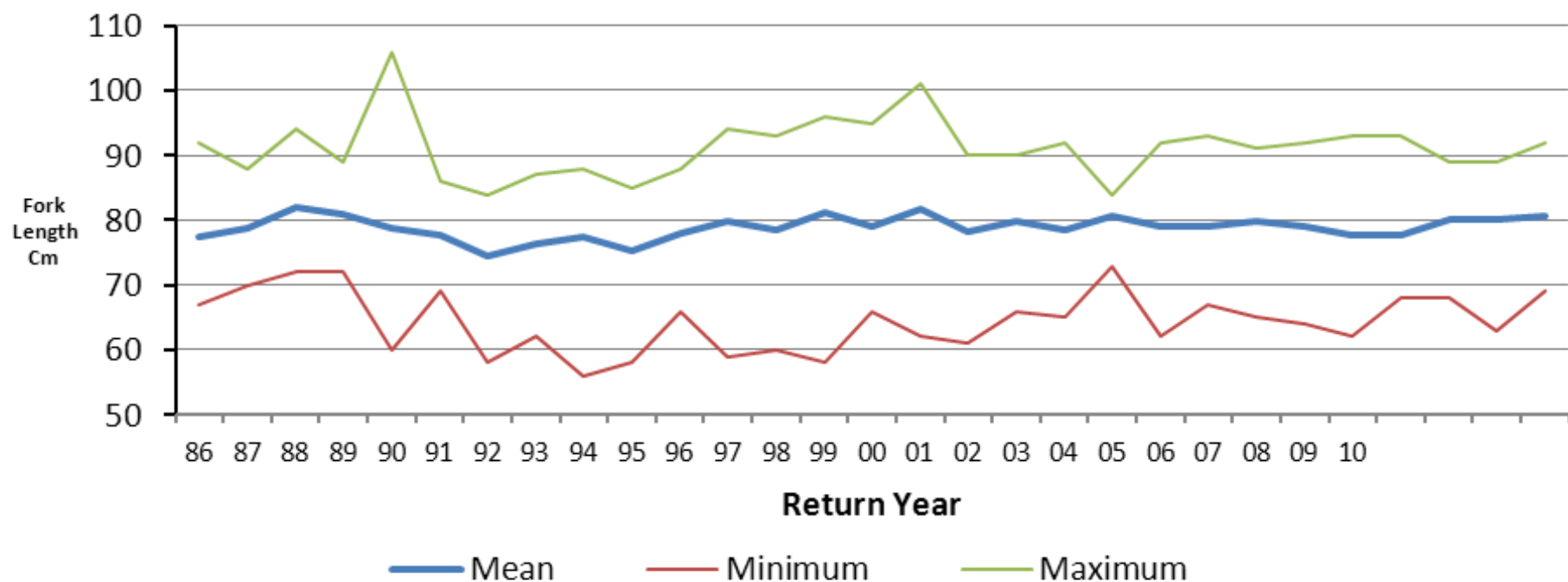


Warm Springs NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as Age 5

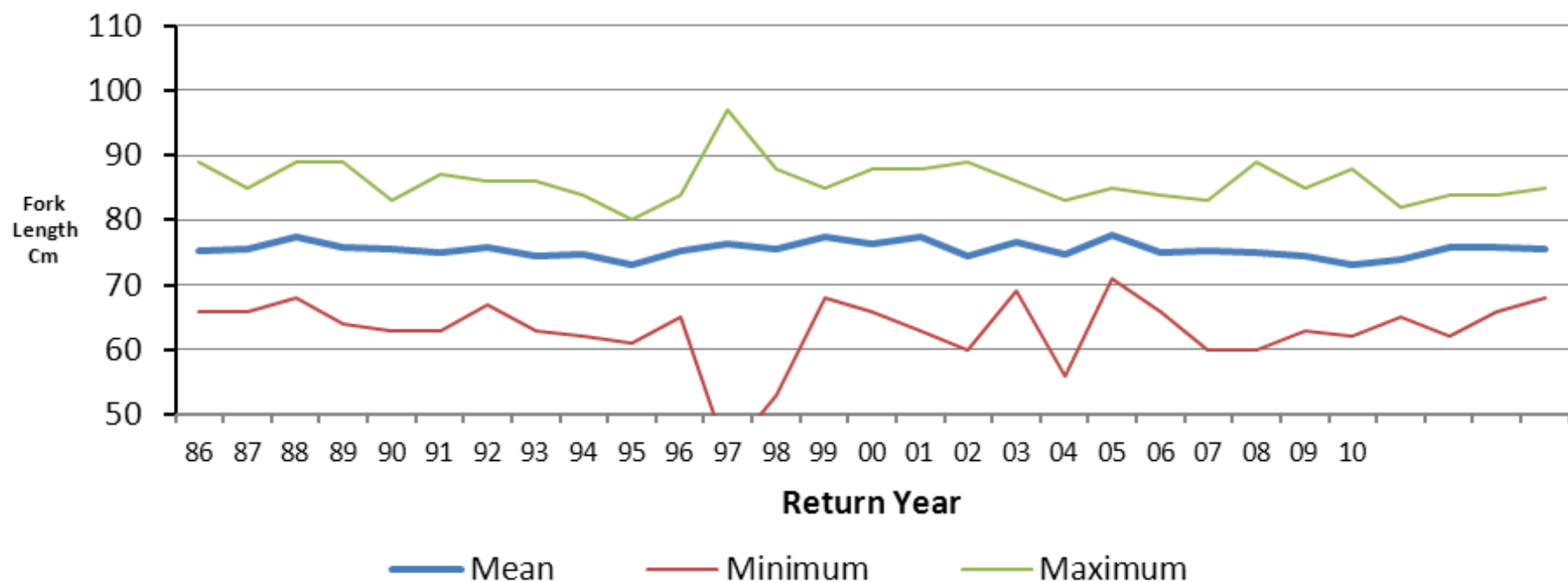


What about the size of Age4
fish?

Carson NFH spring Chinook Age 4 males

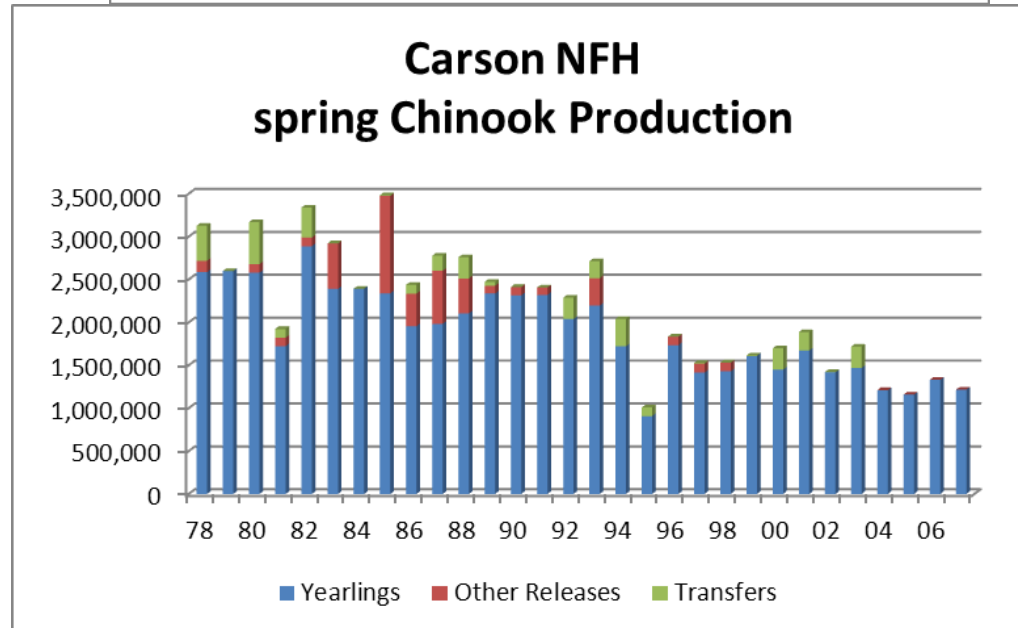
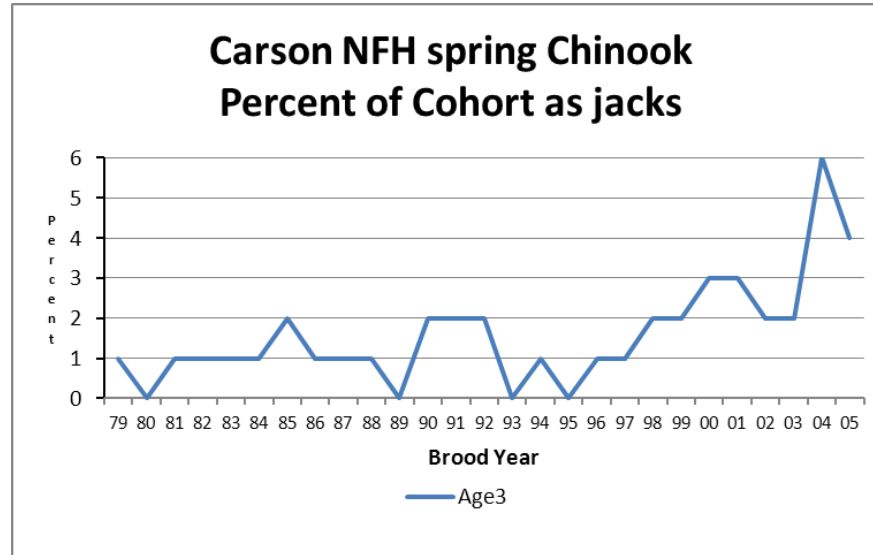


Carson NFH spring Chinook Age 4 females



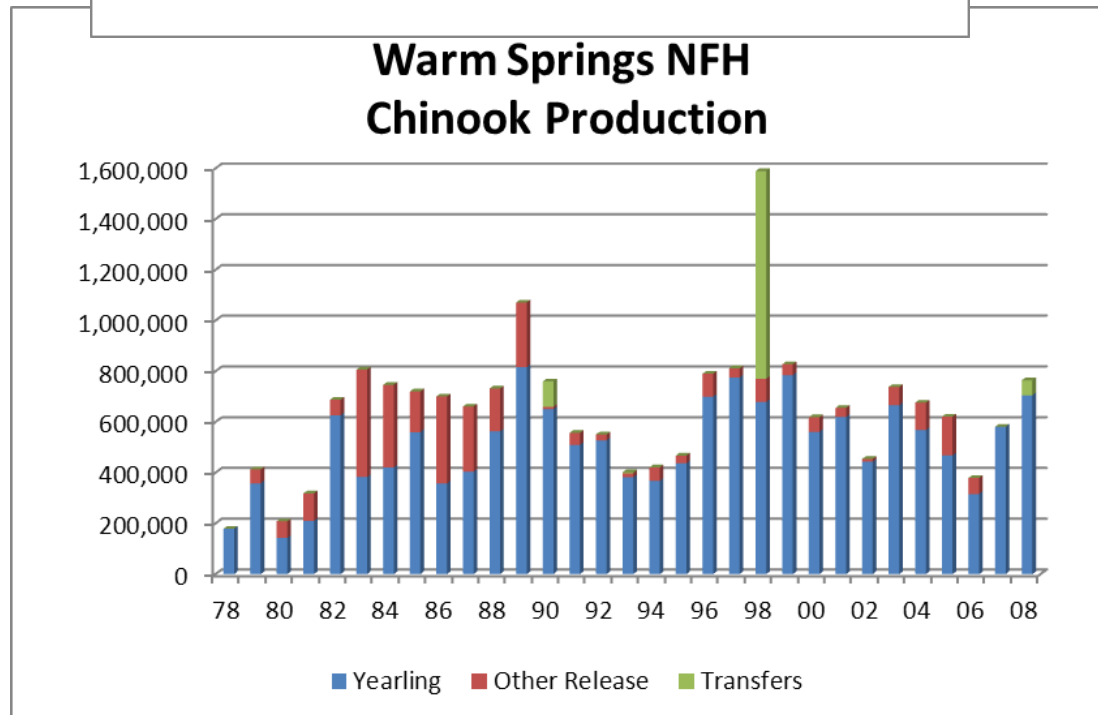
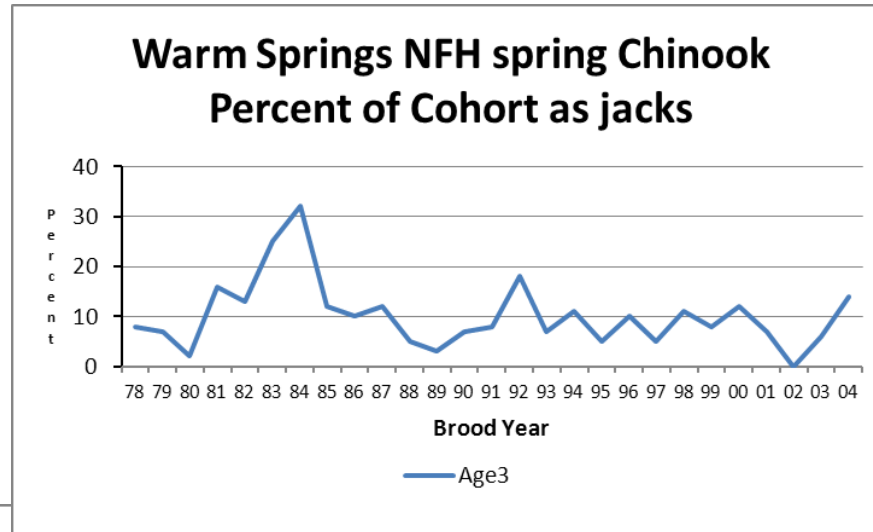
Are there any likely causes for
changes noted?

at Carson we see an increase of jacks



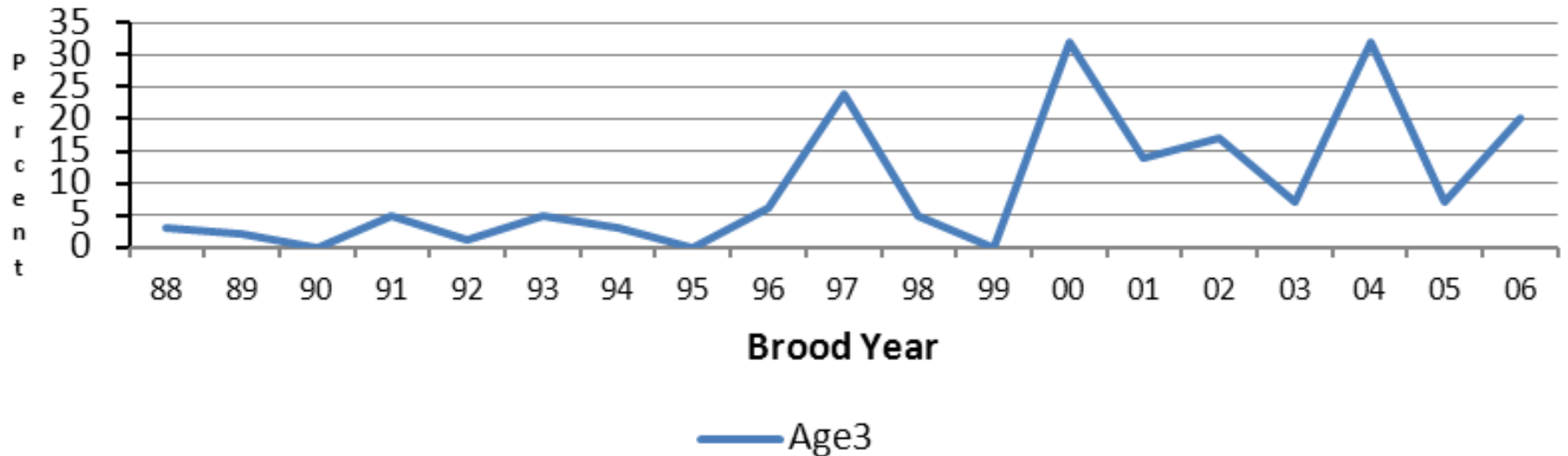
corresponding to a decrease in production

at Warm Springs we see a decrease of jacks



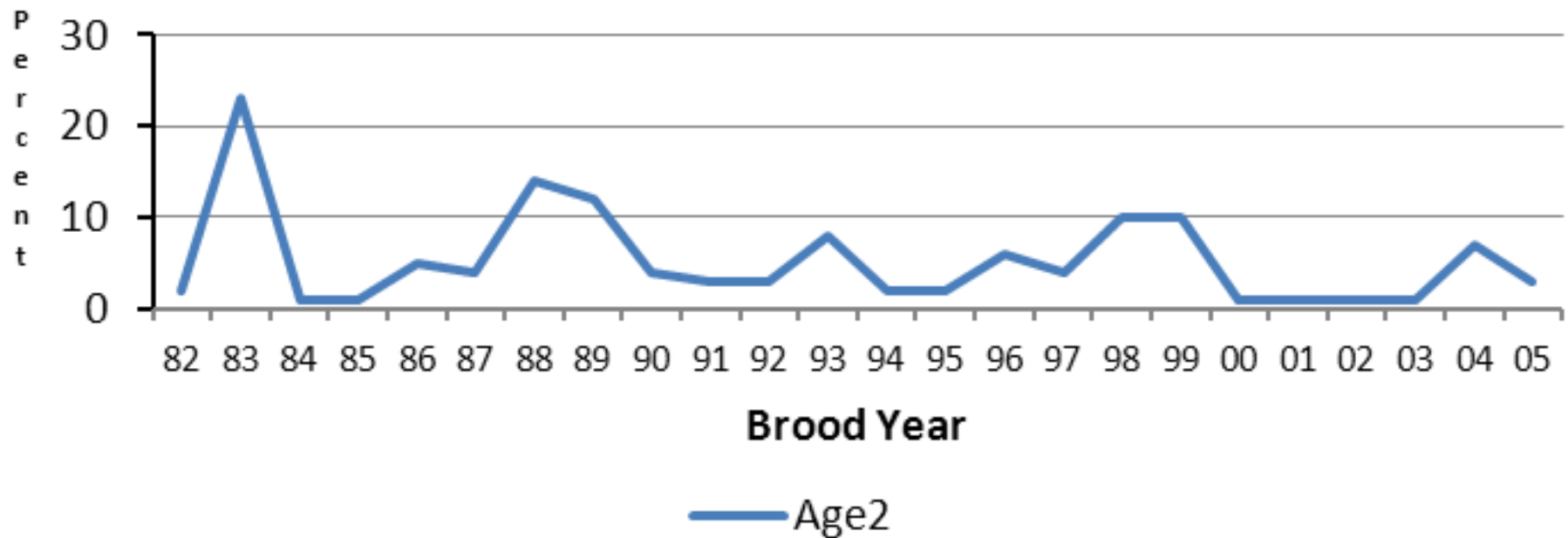
at Winthrop we see an increase of jacks

Winthrop NFH spring Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



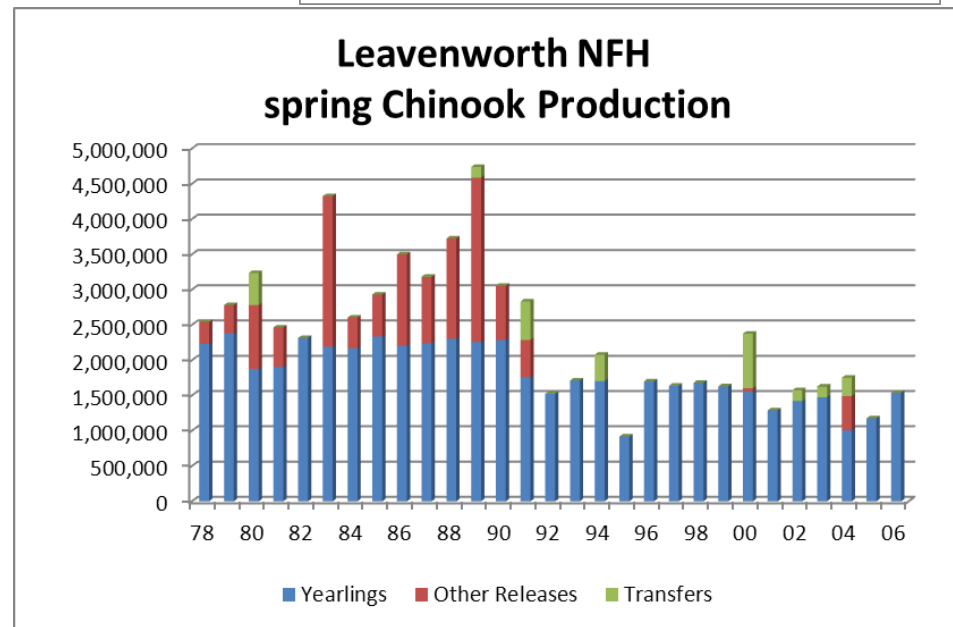
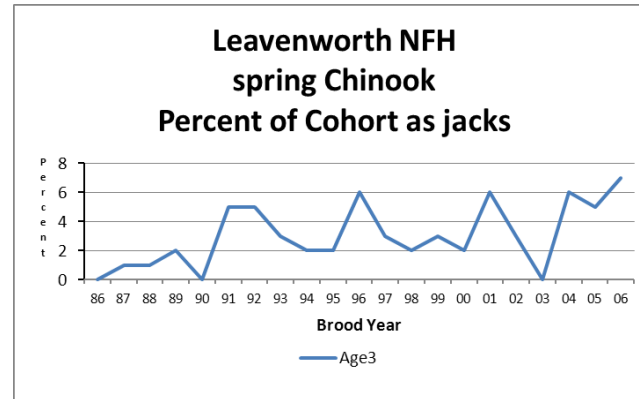
Changed from “Carson stock” to “Methow stock”

Little White Salmon NFH upriver bright fall Chinook Percent of Cohort as jacks



**Little White tried
Extended rearing releases**

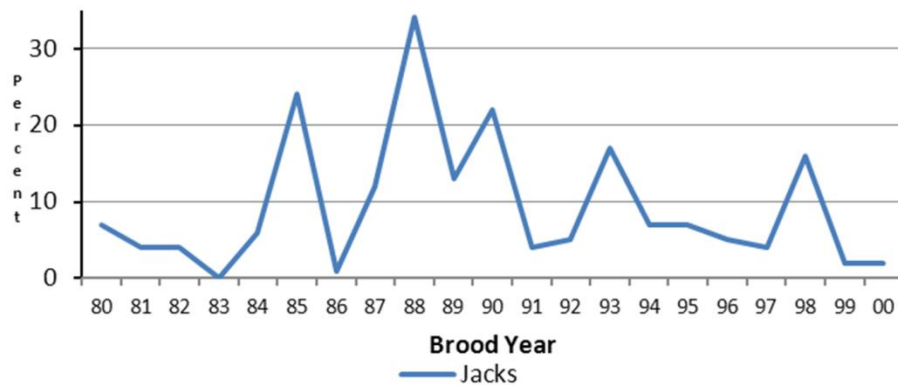
at Leavenworth we see an increase of jacks



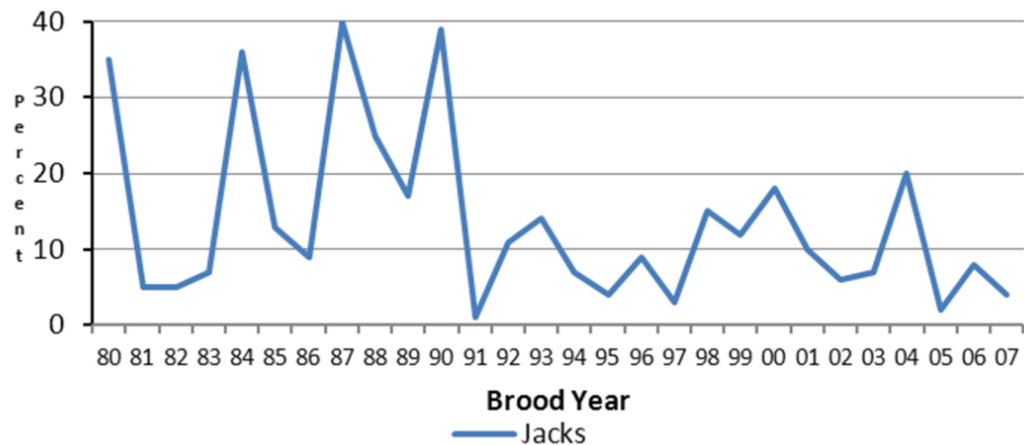
Cessation of a fall release may have resulted in an increase in the percentage of jacks in a cohort at two hatcheries, and may have resulted in a decrease at a third hatchery.

Is there a relationship between
the number of jacks in a cohort
and survival rate?

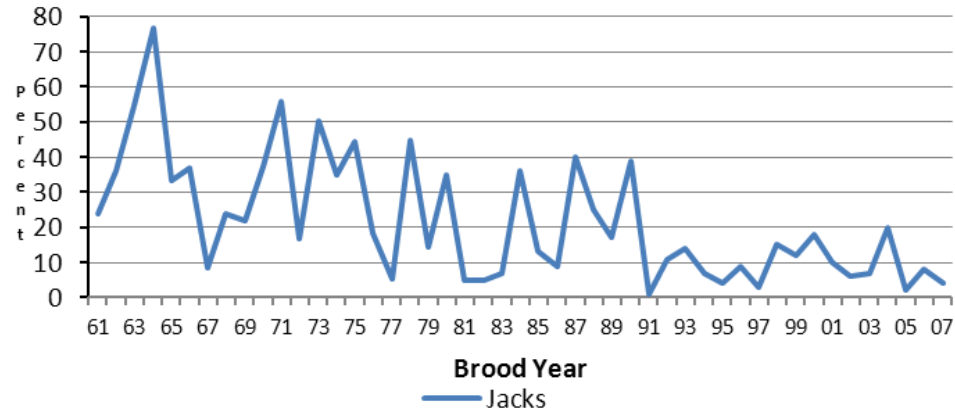
Little White Salmon NFH coho Percent of Cohort as Jacks



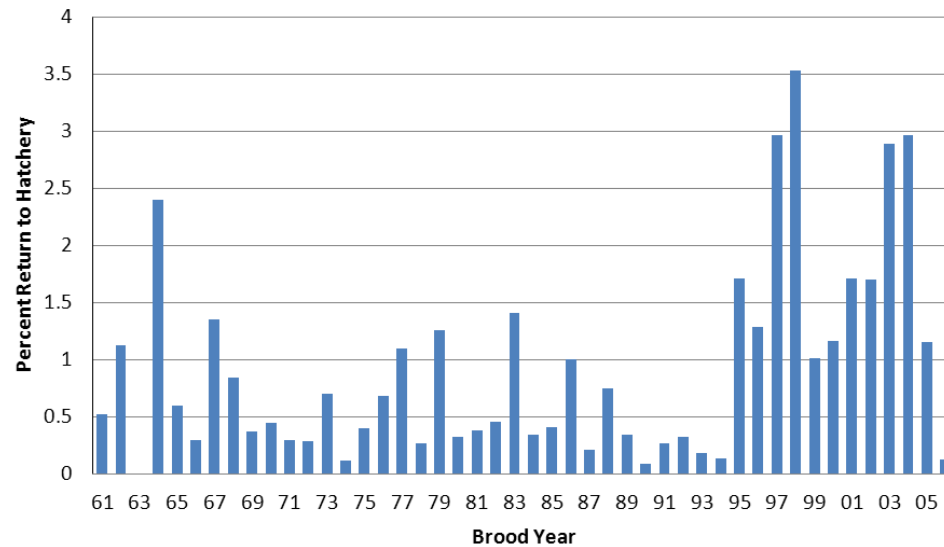
Eagle Creek NFH coho Percent of Cohort as Jacks



Eagle Creek NFH coho Percent of Cohort as Jacks



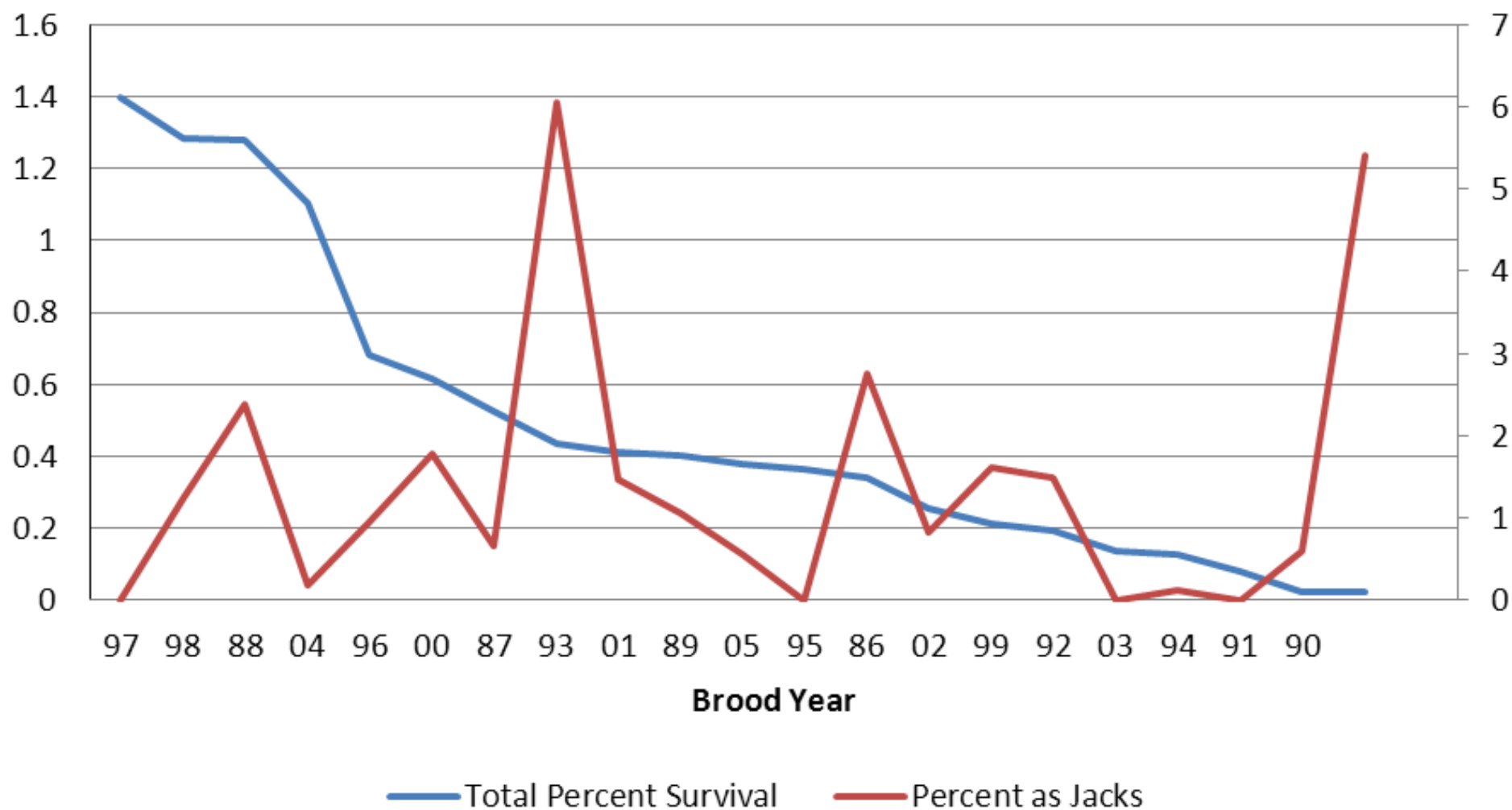
Eagle Creek NFH Coho yearlings



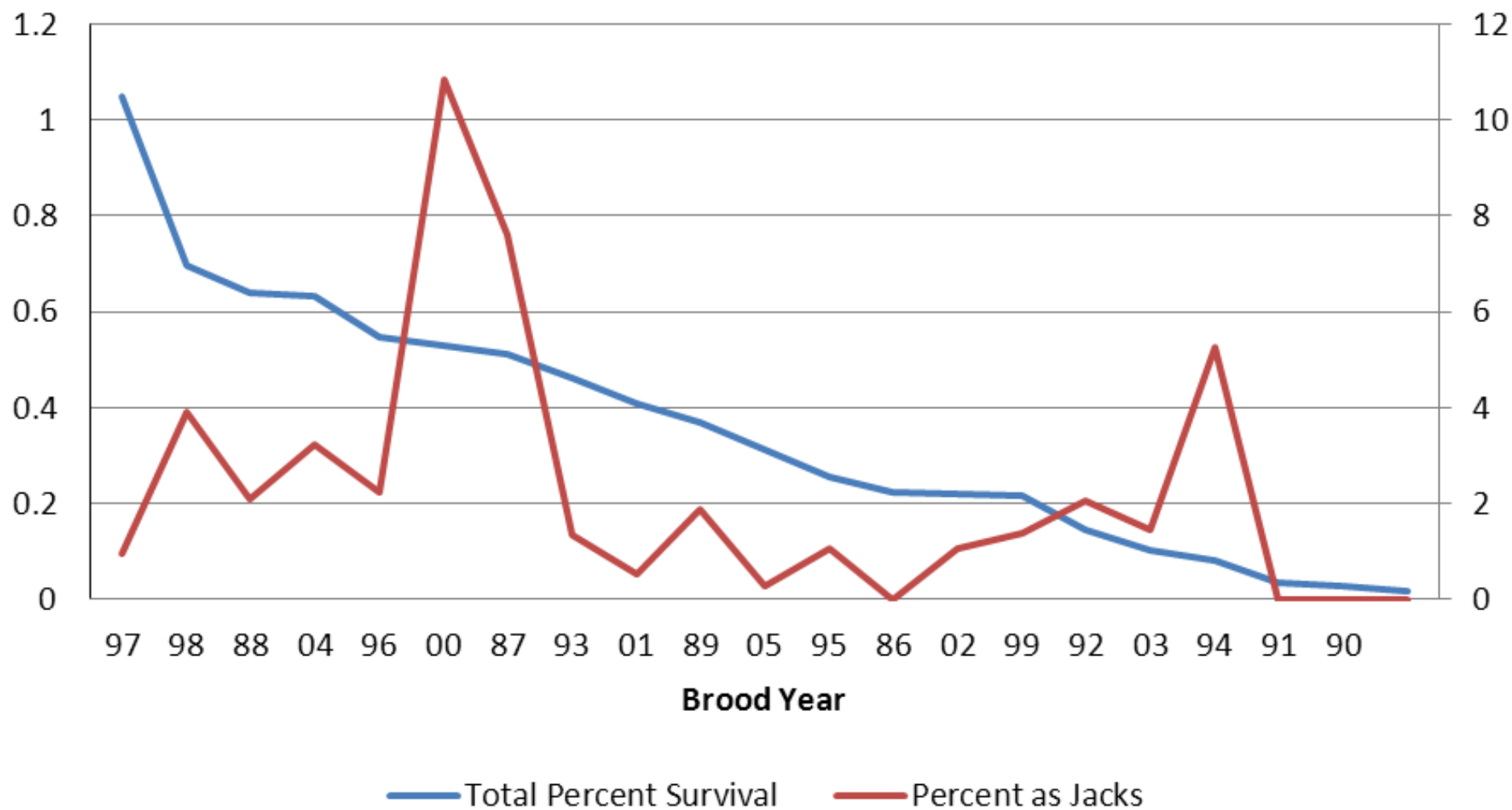
Survival in Descending Order,
and Percent of Cohort as Jacks

Carson NFH

Spring Chinook yearlings

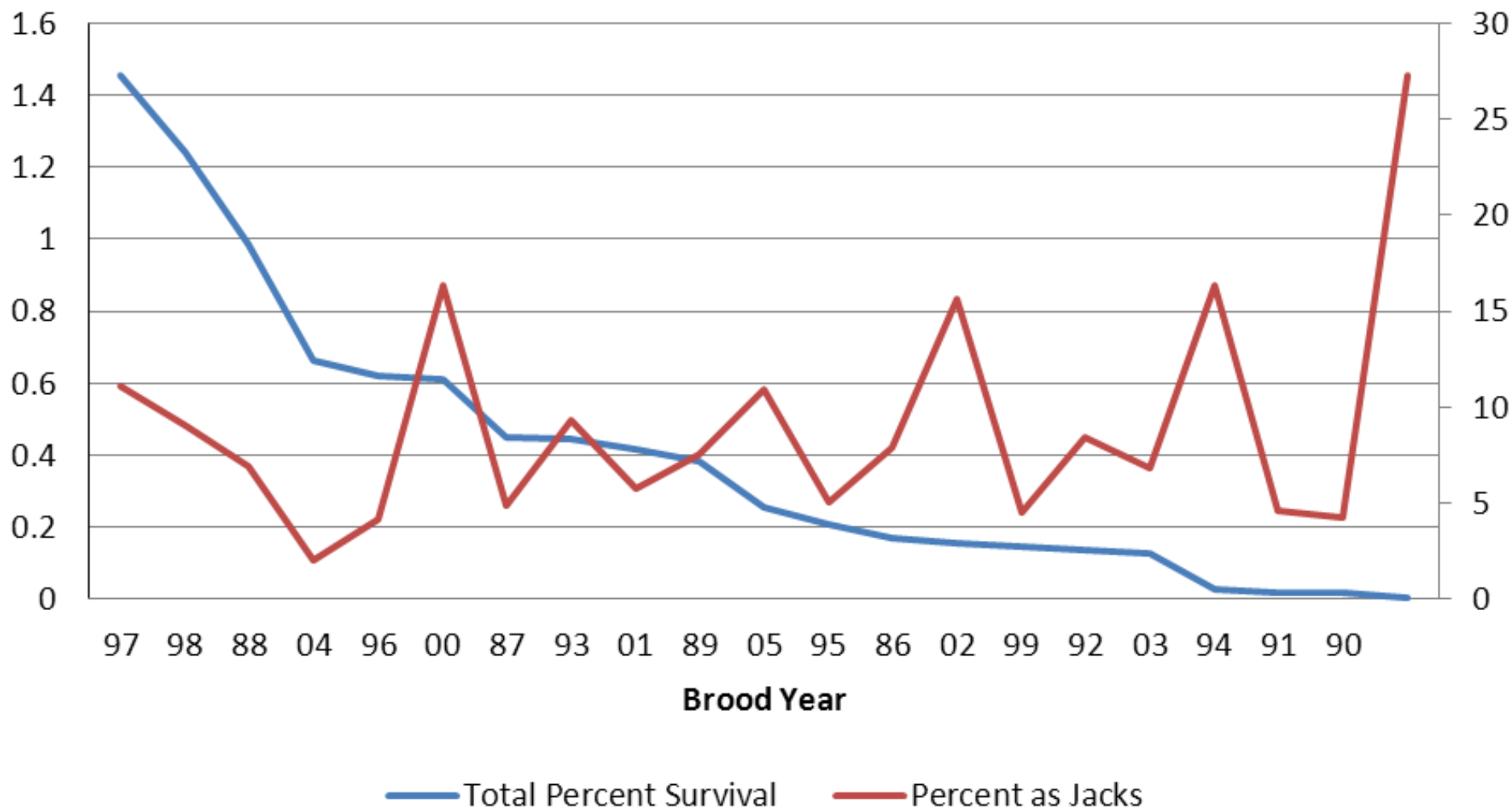


Little White Salmon NFH spring Chinook yearlings



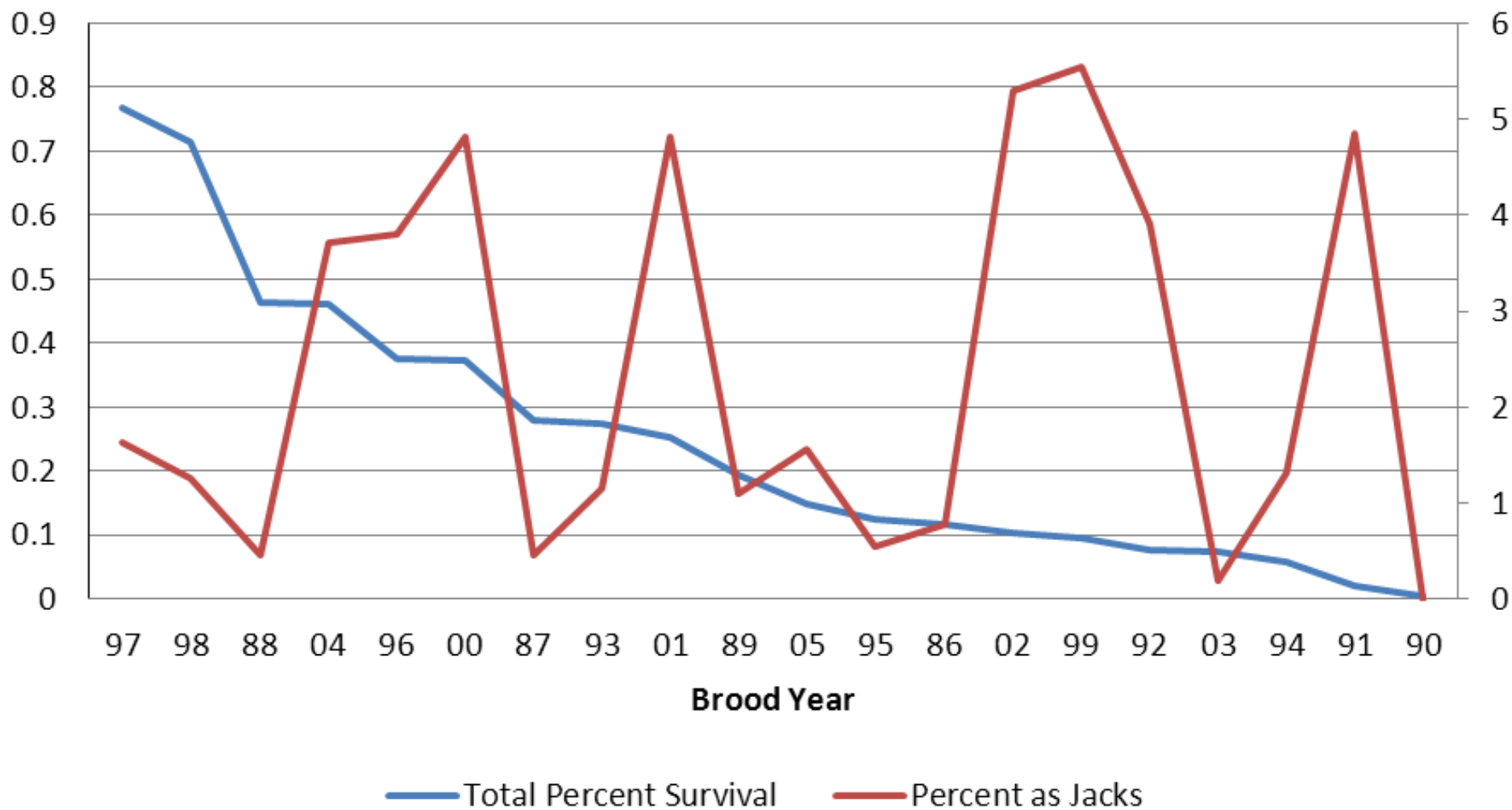
Warm Springs NFH

Spring Chinook yearlings



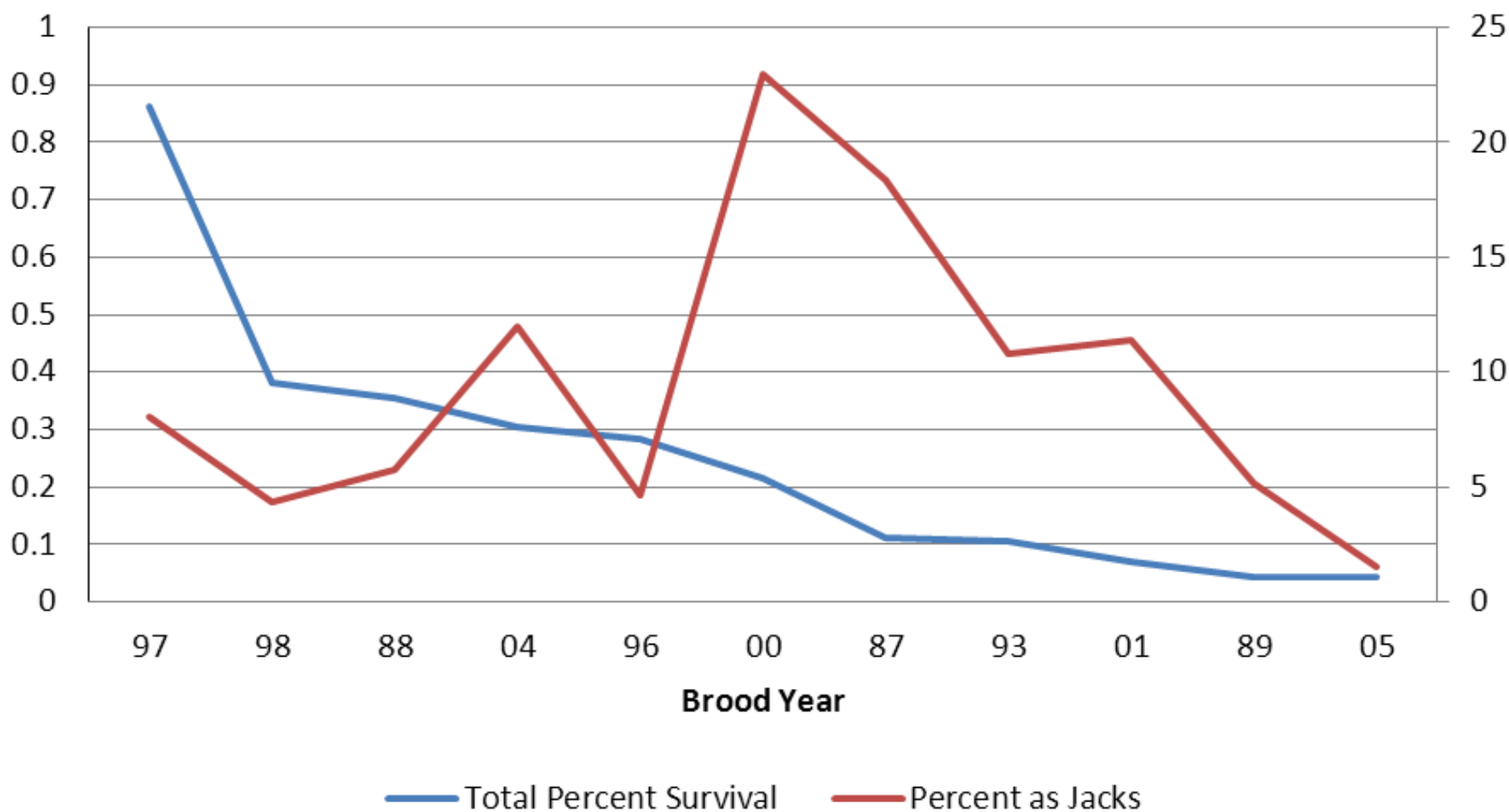
Leavenworth NFH

Spring Chinook yearlings

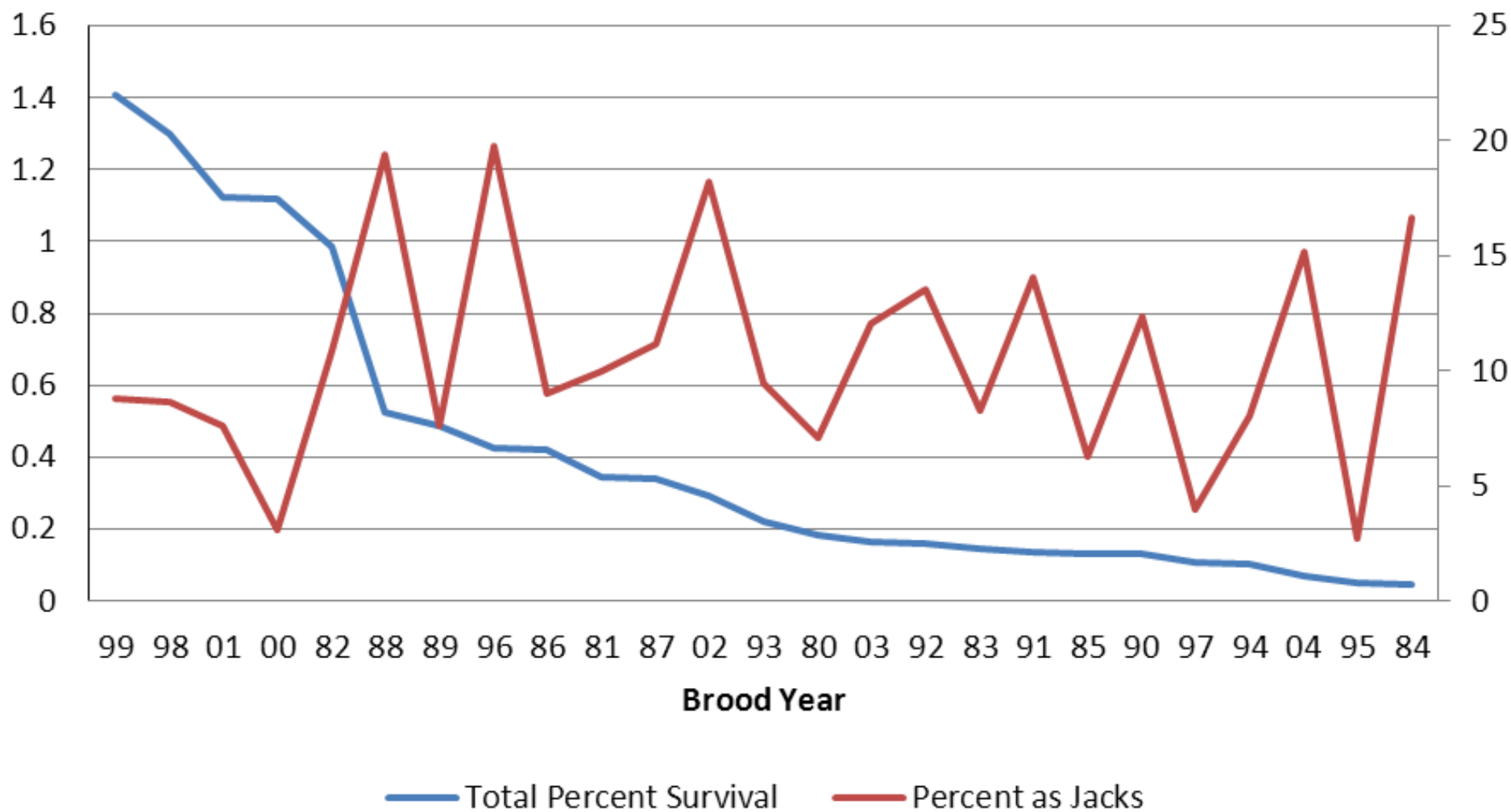


Winthrop Springs NFH

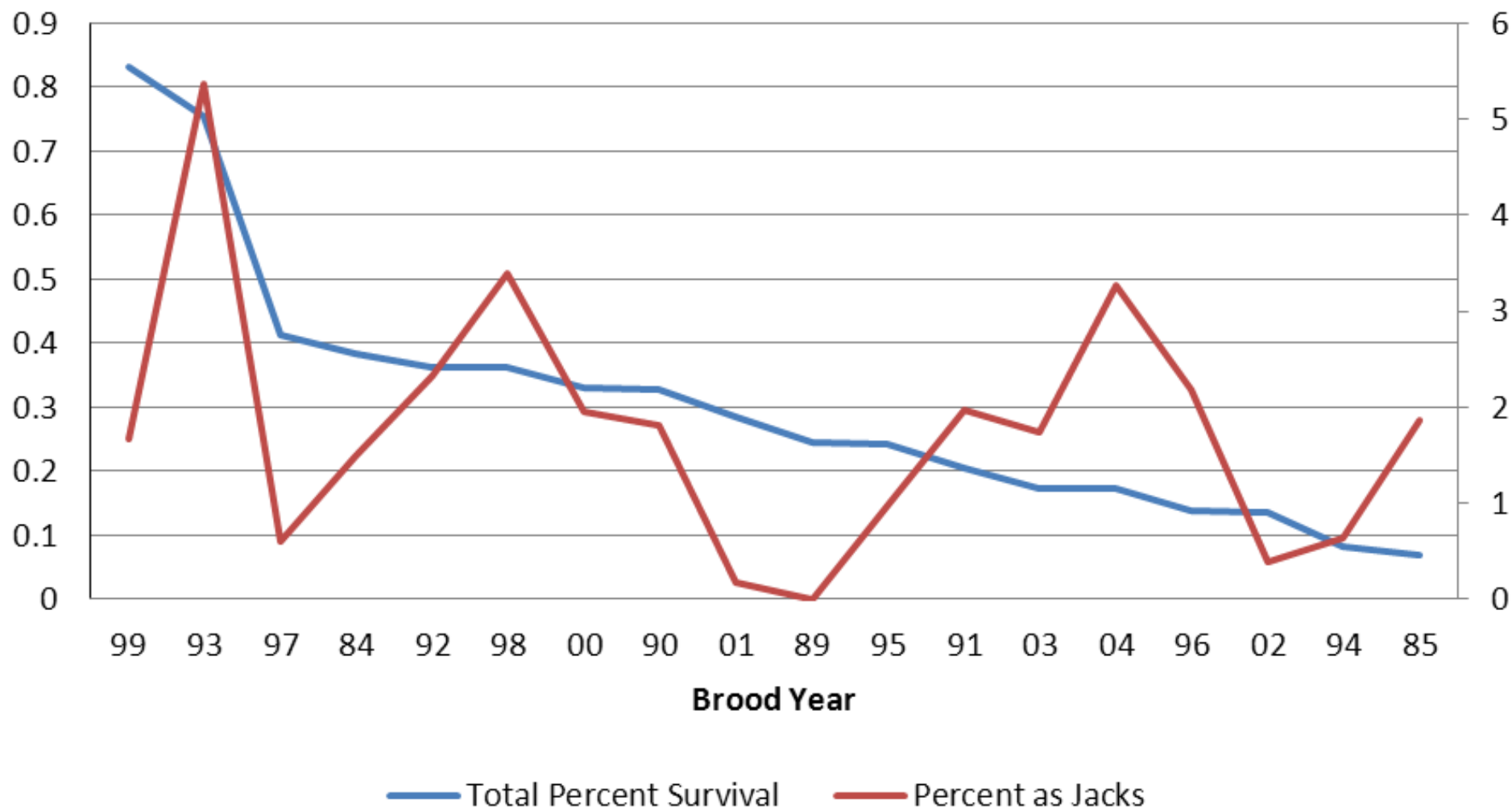
Spring Chinook yearlings



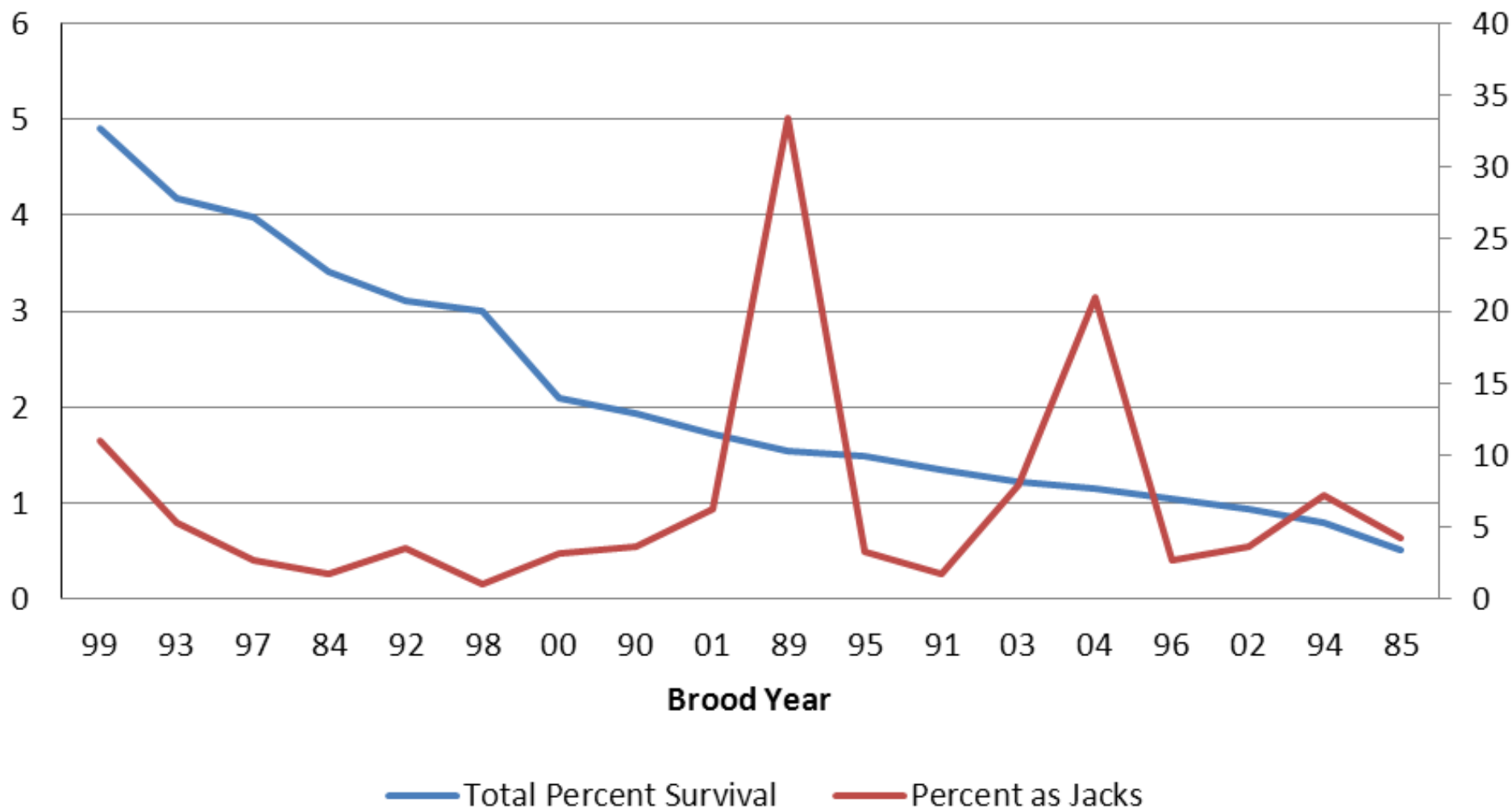
Spring Creek NFH tule fall Chinook



Little White Salmon NFH upriver bright fall Chinook



Eagle Creek NFH coho yearlings



Conclusions

- Taken as a whole, there has been no overall increase in the size of spring Chinook jacks returning to National Fish Hatcheries since the early late 1980s / early 1990s

- Taken as a whole, there has been no overall change in the proportion of spring Chinook returning to national Fish Hatcheries as Jacks since the early late 1980s / early 1990s

- Most observed changes coincide with the cessation of fall release programs, reduced production / reduced density, or changing to a different stock

- Also noted differences among species and runs

